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LD151057 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Nov 79 p 14 LD

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "New Contribution to the Cause of Detente"]

[Text] You do not have to have a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory to reach, on the basis of the real facts about the Soviet Union, the only possible logical conclusion: Our country and the socialist social system do not need war nor do they need superiority and dominance over other countries and peoples.

But all this is hushed up and concealed by the West's propagandists. On the other hand, there is intensive propagation of the life of the imaginary "Soviet threat," of an "overwhelming superiority of forces" in the Warsaw Pact countries' favor on the European Continent and of Western Europe's "defenselessness" in the hypothetical event of "aggression" or "attempts at blackmail" by the USSR. This is a double lie: First, the very statement of the question of a "threat to the West" is a slander since the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have no aggressive intensions; second, there is no "military superiority" of the USSR and the other socialist countries whatever in Europe--what does exist is approximate equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The aim of the deception is to justify the arms race, which has gained particular scope in the West in the last 5-6 years. The point here is not just capitalists' desire to make profits and fortunes from man's fear of his own account and for his children. The present arms race is the result of militant anticommunism, an insatiable hunger for power and the desire to subjugate other peoples.

Among the explanations that certain politicians and authoritative academics actually in the West offer for this phenomenon, three theses merit consideration.

First, there is the relative decline in U.S. economic and political influence in the world--a decline that American ruling circles are seeking to compensate for by building up military might.

Second, the Americans are seeking direct ways of insuring "unimpeded access" to sources of energy and raw materials without always considering even their allies' interests here. Since 1973-1974 official U.S. spokesmen have repeatedly reiterated that they will not shrink from using military force to keep control of, for instance, the Near East's oil. And they are not merely saying this, but are preparing to implement their threats.

Third, it has been noticed that an upswing in anticommunist propaganda and the fueling of the "Soviet threat" campaign take place in the West every time a new military technology matures and representatives of military circles insist that it is embodied in new weapons systems, new military doctrines and a new policy.

There exist many other reasons for the periodical revival of the militarist way of thinking and acting in the Western countries. There are the domestic political complexities in individual imperialist states, the disagreements within the NATO bloc and so on. But above all there is the inability to find a solution for the burning problems of our time which perturb the masses, and fear of peaceful coexistence with the other system, of competition with its philosophy.

As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they are not only prepared to supplement political detente with military detente but are persistently seeking to achieve this aim. They have no desire for military superiority over the West. They are prepared to travel the path of detente and disarmament both in Europe and on a world scale.

At the Vienna talks on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe the socialist countries have repeatedly put forward far-reaching businesslike proposals based on strict observance of the principle of equal security. Proposals have been submitted that a treaty rejecting the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons be concluded among the Helsinki conference participants. The Soviet Union is also prepared to hold talks on the nuclear missile weapons systems that are still not covered by the agreements between the USSR and United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, and we have suggested to the Western partners that an appropriate discussion be held. Our readiness for talks on continental strategic weapons systems was stated in the 6 May 1978 joint declaration signed by L. I. Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, and also in L. I. Brezhnev's speech to voters in Moscow 2 March 1979.

Therefore the claims that the West had hitherto not known of the Soviet Union's constructive attitude toward settlements regarding the so-called intermediate-range weapons do not hold water and are designed to deceive the public. The truth is that the Soviet Union and its allies have either received a negative answer from the West to their proposals or received no answer at all. Thus, instead of preparing for talks, since the mid-seventies NATO has begun detailed elaboration of plans and programs for further developing the arms race in Europe.

The latest and most significant of the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives were set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's 6 October speech in Berlin on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary the speech talks:

--of the USSR's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in our country's western regions if there is no additional deployment of such weapons in Western Europe;

--of a unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet troops in central Europe and the withdrawal from the GDR of up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment;

--of expanding confidence-building measures in Europe and, in particular, giving notification of military exercises and troop movements involving more than 20,000 men and limiting the maximum number of troops participating in military exercises to the level of 40,000-50,000 men.

L. I. Brezhnev reaffirmed that the USSR will not use nuclear weapons against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. He expressed his agreement to discuss at the SALT III talks the possibility of limiting not only intercontinental but also other types of armaments. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressed the urgency of convening an all-European conference at a political level to discuss measures for military detente.

Like litmus paper, the reaction to these proposals has revealed who in the West is actually interested in real detente and in strengthening peace and who is just using talk of a desire for mutual understanding as a cover while really pursuing just one aim--to insure military superiority for NATO or at least to give the Western [presumably West European] members of the bloc access to new, albeit foreign, weapons systems.

General Rogers, commander in chief of the bloc's troops in Europe, has been franker than anyone in expressing his irritation at the new USSR initiatives, which spoil the NATO strategists' game. He bluntly declared: "It is a propaganda move and an attempt by the Soviet Union to exert pressure to prevent NATO from trying to improve its weapons." Certain other U.S. and FRG representatives whose lofty position and experience of state activity do not permit them to speak out according to the "Say whatever's on your mind" principle have found slicker formulas. They seemingly do not reject the Soviet proposals out of hand but essentially try to swamp them in empty talk and to find nonexistent stumbling blocks in them and--the main thing--urge that these proposals be prevented from affecting the U.S. and NATO plans for producing new types of nuclear missile weapons (that is, the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles) and deploying them in Western Europe.

The anxiety of the aforementioned persons may be ascribed to the fact that the lie, created over the years, of the "threat" from the USSR and its "military superiority" in Europe is starting to come apart at the seams as a result of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and his remarks regarding the defensive nature of the Soviet Union's policy. The West is having to reorganize and clarify its "arguments" in defense of the plans for "upgrading the armaments" of NATO and to conceal more thoroughly from its own peoples the fact that a new spiral of the arms race with unforeseeable consequences is being planned.

As is well known, to justify the need to bring onto the European Continent American missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory, representatives of the NATO countries have so far been citing the appearance of a "great number" of new Soviet medium-range missiles called SS-20s in NATO terminology. But in reality the American plans emerged not because of this Soviet missile, but independently of it. L. I. Brezhnev authoritatively stated that in the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the USSR has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft but, on the contrary, has been decreased. The West was forced to admit that this is precisely the case, although it has not explained just why NATO's previous declarations failed to make any mention of the fact that the "new" Soviet missiles are being installed in smaller numbers and merely to replace obsolete types of medium-range missiles that were in the USSR's western regions back in the fifties and sixties. However, U.S. President Carter, for instance, deemed it necessary--obviously for the sake of the same old thesis of the "Soviet threat"--to stress that the new Soviet missiles have a "much greater range than the old ones." However, here too he committed--whether deliberately or not--an "inaccuracy" since a considerable number of the old missiles had a range no shorther than that of the "new" missiles. The Soviet Union has deployed no fundamentally new type of nuclear missile weapon in Europe. The old medium-range missiles, which are a response to the so-called "forward based" American nuclear weapons--which are constantly renewed and are targeted on the USSR (F-111 fighter-bombers based on aircraft carriers and on the ground, the Poseidon missiles on submarines constantly plying European waters, and others)--are being replaced by other missiles in order to resolve the same defensive tasks.

Approximate equilibrium exists between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in terms of nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent, as it does in terms of conventional arms. London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, which can in no way be suspected of sympathies toward the Soviet Union, made the appropriate calculations at the beginning of September this year and reached the conclusion that the overall correlation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in terms of medium-range nuclear weapons (counting, of course, the British and French national nuclear forces) is 1.13:1. Against the background of these figures NATO's plans to deploy in Europe American ground-based missiles, a fundamentally new type of weapon that has not existed in Western Europe before, are not "modernization" and "upgrading of armaments" but an attempt by the United States to secure military superiority over the USSR in the sphere of strategic armaments.

The United States found active accomplices in implementing these plans among representatives of certain other NATO countries who perhaps act from motives that differ in some respects from Washington's but who are objectively jeopardizing all the positive experience of development in Europe in the last few years. It can be said that a number of West European politicians who formally support the SALT II treaty are effectively playing up to the "hawks" in the United States who are hedging on the treaty's ratification with demands for a simultaneous buildup of military might by the West. Essentially, it would suit some people on both sides of the ocean if the peoples got their treaty and the United States and the NATO bloc continued militarization at full speed, as before.

The NATO countries' representatives given assurances that, at the same time that the NATO Council takes the decision to produce the new American missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe, it will be suggested to the Soviet Union that talks be started on "controlling armaments of this type." This is portrayed as an indicator of concern to preserve mutual understanding with the socialist countries and of a wish not to break off contact.

But if we are to talk of whose present actions is promoting the reaching of understanding on reducing armaments on the European Continent and whose modus operandi is impeding it, there can be no two ways of answering that question. The Soviet Union has stated its agreement to discuss within the framework of the SALT III talks the possibility of limiting various types of armaments and even its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons if no more such weapons are deployed in Western Europe. The representatives of a number of NATO countries claim that they also desire such talks. So why then, at the same time as agreeing to the talks, decide to produce and deploy these missiles when their limitation--and maybe even a total ban on their deployment--is to be the subject of an accord? This approach cannot be assessed other than as an intention either to condemn these talks in advance to failure or to pressure the Soviet Union during the negotiating process--something which, once again, would complicate the achievement of constructive results during the talks.

And so there are, in advance, serious doubts as to the sincerity of the proposed offer by NATO of talks on continental strategic weapons. But this is not just an issue of morality. No matter how the advocates of the American plans twist and turn, their position on this issue boils down to the absurd principle of "arming in order to disarm." It is obvious that the Soviet Union cannot disregard the duplicity of the position of its partners in the upcoming talks and will be forced to take definite measures to strengthen its own security even during the negotiating process in order to insure that the talks are not used by the West as cover for preparations for a NATO arms buildup. On this score too L.I. Brezhnev's warning struck an extremely clear note: The socialist countries would not look indifferently on efforts by the NATO militarists, who are seeking to achieve military superiority. In practice this might mean that a new spiral of the arms race would be launched through NATO's fault irrespective of whether or not the aforementioned talks begin.

Thus, even this attempt by the United States and NATO to secure military superiority will be doomed to failure, like all their previous steps in this direction. However, irreparable harm could be done to the cause of detente and particularly the possibility of further arms limitation agreements, to say nothing of the squandered material resources. There would be a considerable deterioration in the position of the FRG and the other European NATO members that would be the springboard for the American weapons, especially in the event that the United States attempted to use the weapons. And the temptation to risk such an adventure would increase, since such an exchange of strikes, the United States believes, might initially not actually effect its own territory.

The initiatives announced by L.I. Brezhnev provide a way out of the deadlocked position in which the cause of insuring security on the European Continent may find itself. In considering and evaluating our proposals regarding medium-range nuclear weapons the West should take into account the fact that they have been submitted in a package along the unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops in central Europe and proposals to expand confidence-building measures and military detente. The withdrawal from the GDR of up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen and a thousand tanks is not a "propaganda" or "symbolic" move, as you sometimes hear in the West. Let the NATO countries, for their part engage in such "propaganda"! If the USSR had a mind to embark on confrontation and arms race and to achieve military superiority in Europe, would it undertake such a reduction in its troops? It will be recalled that when the Western side submitted at the Vienna talks a proposal for the withdrawal of 29,000 U.S. servicemen from central Europe, it did not regard this as "propaganda" but insisted on withdrawal of 68,000 Soviet servicemen in response. The decision to unilaterally withdraw troops in conditions where NATO--for the time being, at any rate--is not going in for detente was not easy for us and our allies, and we hope that the NATO countries will follow the example of good will.

An exceptionally crucial moment has arrived in Europe's life. Decisions lie ahead that will determine the destiny of our continent until at least the start of the 21st century. With the wisdom of millennia of historical experience, the European peoples and their leaders must not allow steps to be taken that would be regretted later. The Soviet Union is sincere and honest in its efforts not to allow the extinction of detente on the European Continent but, on the contrary, to impart new impetus to detente and supplement it with measures to strengthen confidence and reduce military confrontation. The ball is now in the Western countries' court.

MIRSKIY CALLS ON NATO TO AVOID U.S. SET 'TRAP FOR EUROPE'

LD151349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Z. Mirskiy: "Who Is Setting the Trap? Detente and Its Opponents"]

[Text] Among the West's numerous comments on the peace initiative with which L.I. Brezhnev came forward on 6 October in Berlin, attention is drawn by the comment from American General B. Rogers, the new commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. This comment is negative, to say the least. According to Rogers, the Soviet peace initiative is "a trap for Western Europe." Perhaps it would not even be worth mentioning this rash statement by the Pentagon's chief emissary in Western Europe--a statement marked neither by originality nor profound thought--were it not for one important fact.

The point is that the NATO leadership has mounted a campaign of unbelievable scope and vigor aimed at "upgrading" Western Europe's arms with new U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads. The progressive West European public is far from delighted by this intention. L.I. Brezhnev's speech in which he indicated precisely and clearly both the grave dangers of so-called "arms upgrading" and the possibilities of avoiding these dangers dealt a powerful moral-political blow to the NATOites' militarist plans. They are now trying somehow to weaken the impact of the Soviet initiative on the West European public and to belittle and even discredit its significance.

In confusion, the Atlanticists are seizing on their ordinary, hackneyed "arguments" like the notorious myth of "the Soviet military threat" or expatriations on "communist intrigues." But, in calling the new Soviet proposals a "trap" General Rogers has involuntarily given himself away. He has given away what he himself was planning, although he tried to ascribe his perfidious design to someone else. For in fact it is not the Warsaw Pact, not the Soviet Union, but the NATO bloc and the Pentagon which are preparing a trap for the West Europeans.

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads is not ordinary "modernization" or "arms upgrading" as NATO propaganda asserts. According to the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, it is aimed at upsetting the military balance in Europe and creating strategic advantages for NATO, that is, for the Pentagon, to the detriment of Warsaw Pact countries. Will West European security benefit from this? Of course not. On the contrary, it will lose.

The Hamburg journal DER STERN indicated the true motives of "arms upgrading" in a recent issue. "Since the United States believes," STERN writes, "that its hands are tied by the SALT II treaty, its NATO partners must perform an 'undocking operation' with the U.S. deterrent potential, since it is perfectly possible to confine nuclear warfare within a solely European framework."

So that, it transpires, is the gist of the matter. All the Pentagon's talk of its desire to defend Western Europe is not worth a penny. The Pentagon does not want to defend Western Europe, it wants to make it a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike, turning it into a theater of "limited nuclear warfare." About 10 years ago the then French Armed Forces Minister P. Mesmer wrote that "a battle in Europe would be fatal to us, but not necessarily fatal to the United States."

Does present-day Western Europe understand this? Does it understand that the Pentagon, in seeking Europe's "arms upgrading," is in fact acting on the principle: Lord, protect my house and burn my neighbor's? I think that in Western Europe this is understood, albeit by far from all, yet nonetheless by an increasingly large number of people.

Thus, retired Admiral A. Sanguinetti, member of the French Socialist Party's National Defense Commission, states: "The White House is evidently prepared to guarantee the security of its allies in Europe but not at the price of a possible Soviet retaliatory strike against its own territory. It is perfectly obvious that the Pershing II missiles are designed precisely to strike Moscow from Europe if military operations should be initiated. But who would lose out? Those selfsame West Europeans whom the United States is so eager to defend."

Gen N. Pasti, an Italian senator and former deputy supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, states that Italy, in the event of "arms upgrading," "would subject itself to the danger of a retaliatory strike against its will even when the United States provokes such a strike. Perhaps in defending its own interests it serves Washington's purpose to jeopardize our country, but this does not suit the Italians at all."

The United States, according to London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, is making a "desperate attempt" to persuade the NATO countries to accept the "Eurostrategic weapons." It is no accident that one of the noisiest U.S. "hawks"--Senator S. Nunn--recently made an overt and cynical threat to the West European politicians who are in no hurry to accept the nuclear missile "gifts from the 'Greeks'" from across the ocean.

What does the NATO trap consist of, and how does it operate? Its main spring remains the myth of the "Soviet military threat." In his Berlin speech L.I. Brezhnev once again convincingly exposed the falsity of this long-standing NATO "thesis." Many Western statesmen have also frequently spoken of its far-fetched nature. Yet NATO propaganda continues to reiterate its own view in various versions.

The system of NATO arguments is built on the combination of a frontal attack and turning maneuver. In coiling the main spring of their trap--anti-Sovietism--the Pentagon and NATO are putting additional means of deception into play. [paragraph continues]

Since the end of this summer a number of newspapers and radio and television broadcasts on both sides of the Atlantic, as though on command, have begun to produce articles and statements to the effect that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" can no longer cover Western Europe against the "Soviet threat." The New York TIMES, for instance, warns the West Europeans in an intentionally concerned tone, that however deplorable it may be, "in the event of a conflict in Europe the U.S. President would possibly not be prepared to use nuclear weapons to defend allies, fearing that Moscow would respond by destroying the U.S. missiles in the United States."

Deliberately devaluing long-standing U.S. guarantees to the West European allies, representatives of certain circles in the United States are frankly and even crudely hinting to Western Europe that it is time it took care of itself. How can this be done? Very simply, Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH--one of the Pentagon's West European mouthpieces--replies. "Before the verdict is in," this newspaper writes, "there is a possibility of strengthening the nuclear potential in Europe." Western Europe, it says, must, without rejecting but not relying overly much on, the U.S. "umbrella," make its own umbrella too.

In this connection we cannot fail to recall that back in December last year a "peacemaker" and "European" ["yevropeist"] like Franz-Josef Strauss wrote in the newspaper BAYERN-KURIER that if "the uniqueness and structure of the Western alliance makes it impossible to meet the 'Soviet threat' in unison," then within the NATO framework "individual groupings have the opportunity to prepare and give political, economic and military replies." What "groupings," and what "replies" Strauss had in mind become clear when in August through September some Western press organs and politicians began to speak of the possibility of creating an Anglo-West German and in particular a Franco-West German military alliance with its own nuclear potential. When the ballyhoo inspired by NATO circles around "Europe's own nuclear potential" began to abate somewhat, when the "Autumn Forge-79" maneuvers announced themselves with the roar of guns and the drone of jet aircraft, the Pentagon and NATO made their next move in their operation which may rightly be called "a trap for Europe." The Pentagon essentially seemed to tell its partners in the bloc: "You do not seem to place great hopes on the U.S, 'nuclear umbrella' and you are getting nowhere with your own European nuclear potential. How are you to live in the face of the 'Soviet military threat'? One thing remains--to 'upgrade your arms' by deploying on your territory our latest Persing-II ballistic missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles. Of course, it will not be cheap. Well, no matter--we shall come to an agreement anyway. All the more so since the main thing is not money but security against the threat from the East...."

The Pentagon proposes to complete the operation, that is to slam shut the doors in its nuclear missile trap behind Western Europe, in December at the NATO session. So far it is literally "twisting" its partners' arms and mounting strenuous propaganda in favor of "arms upgrading." The prospect for Western Europe is frankly not very cheerful and totally unpromising.

But can this trap be avoided? Yes, it can. There is one way here--to initiate talks about medium-range nuclear weapons. "The Soviet Union believes that they must be embarked on immediately," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question. "We are prepared to do this. It is the Western countries' turn to speak. It is important, however, that no hasty actions should be taken which might complicate the situation and hinder the achievement of positive results. There will be more chances of obtaining these results if no decisions on the production of these weapons and their deployment in Western Europe are taken before the outcome of the talks. And conversely these chances will be undermined if such decisions are taken in NATO."

The Soviet peace proposals are a reliable means with whose aid Western Europe can avoid the trap set by the Pentagon and the most reactionary, militarist NATO circles.

NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATES AT MBFR TALKS CITED

LD151936 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 15, TASS--The 219th closed-door plenary meeting of the parties to the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today.

A representative of the Western side told journalists that the meeting was addressed by head of the delegation of the Netherlands de vos van Steenwijk. Judging by pronouncements of the Western representative, the head of the delegation of the Netherlands tried once again to lay the blame on the socialist countries for the protracted Vienna negotiations and lack of concrete accords. He asserted that the Warsaw Treaty allegedly submitted under-stated figures on the strength of its ground troops.

A representative of Czechsolovakia's delegation has said that the socialist states repeatedly made attempts to take the negotiations out of impasse. The proposals of June 8, 1978, he said, can serve as a good foundation for elaboration of an effective agreement at the negotiations. Western countries recognize the significance of that initiative of the socialist countries, but meanwhile they submit additional demands. The Western side, stressed the representative of Czechoslovakia's delegation, is after mutual reduction not on the basis of official figures, but on the basis of overstated figures on the strength of the Warsaw Treaty troops. Delegations of the NATO countries assert that the strength of the ground troops of socialist states in the area of reduction is allegedly higher than the official figure by 150,000 men. But such assertions are absolutely groundless, and the West for six years now can explain or prove these assertions by nothing.

Such an approach of the Western side to the question of reductions, said the representative of the Czechoslovak delegation, cannot be acceptable to the socialist states, since it does not observe the principle of mutual security.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS VIEWS ON NUCLEAR ARMS REFLECT DIFFERENCES

LD152202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, 15 November, TASS--On the conclusion of the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, Netherlands Defence Minister W. Scholten stated that as before, he will oppose NATO plans. "Within the framework of the alliance, talks are still going on. I know that I am faced with a very difficult mission but I have no intention of giving it up," the minister said.

The West German paper UNSERE ZEIT has published an interview with K. de Vries, the chairman of the Committee on Defense Matters of the Lower Chamber of the Netherlands parliament. I think, said K. de Vries, that we have to try for a reduction in nuclear armaments in the interests of our own security. Therefore, one may briefly say: First hold talks, and only then make decisions. Those who first make decisions and then sit down at the conference table evoke public mistrust.

It is essential that NATO does not at present accept any new nuclear weapons to arm itself, he stressed. This is in our own interests. On the part of the Soviet Union signs were given on the readiness to conduct talks on this question. Only in case of these talks ending without results do we have to think about this question again.

At the same time, J. Luns, the NATO secretary general, said that criticisms of NATO's plans expressed by W. Scholten "contradict the views of the other ministers."

H. Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, has asserted that any attempt to separate the development of nuclear missiles of a new generation from their deployment was "absolutely unrealistic." The U.S. Congress, he stressed, will never agree to allocate financial means for such missile systems without complete confidence that they will be deployed.

F. Pym, the British defense minister, said that "until December no changes in NATO's plans will be proposed" concerning the deployment of the missiles.

In the opinion of H. Apel, the FRG defense minister, despite the attitude of the Netherlands the NATO plan has been practically approved, since Italy and Belgium, as well as the FRG, have expressed agreement in allowing the deployment of a certain number of the new missiles on their territory. The FRG is not alone in its decision, H. Apel said. Italy and Belgium are adopting the same attitude. The condition set by Chancellor H. Schmidt, in that the FRG would not agree on its own, has been fulfilled.

In this connection UPI reports that, as has been stated in NATO circles, Italy prefers a system of "dual control" over the missiles which have to be deployed on its territory in accordance with NATO plans. According to this system Italy will control the missiles, while the United States controls the nuclear warheads. The FRG is abiding by the view that all the missiles on its territory must be "under the absolute control of the USA."

SENATOR MCGOVERN COMES OUT IN FAVOR OF SALT II

LD142320 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 14, TASS--Senator George McGovern, who until recently followed a neutral stand vis-a-vis the SALT II treaty, made a statement which says, in particular:

"I have decided after months of careful thought that on balance, the SALT II treaty holds out more hope for the United States and the world than would rejection of the treaty".

McGovern stressed that the SALT II treaty is "part of a negotiating process" aimed at achieving reduction of strategic armaments in the years immediately ahead. Taking this into account, he said, it is my intention to vote for the SALT II treaty and to begin today to work for its passage and the implementation of a genuine arms reduction in the future.

McGovern resolutely opposed the plans of deploying new American intermediate range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. "I would hope that our European friends would not, as some have suggested, rush ahead with new theater nuclear weapons," the senator said. "To do so could foreclose the possibility of mutual arms reductions in Europe."

George McGovern positively assessed the new peace initiatives of the USSR. He said that these initiatives should be carefully weighted and responded to at the diplomatic table--not ignored by a mindless plunge into new theater weapons that are potentially destabilizing and counterproductive.

SOCIALIST OPTIMISM SHOWS FUTILITY OF BOURGEOIS FUTUROLOGY

LD141141 Moscow Pravda in Russian 2 Nov 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by G. Shakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory: The Ideology of Social Optimism"]

[Text] 1.

In speaking of the system of views which is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and forms the working class's world outlook, it is customary to stress above all its consistently scientific nature. This is quite right. At the same time another important feature of it is worthy of attention: It is essentially optimistic and opens up broad, clear prospects of social progress.

From ancient times the people's masses have cherished the dream of a just society and have believed devoutly in its advent. Philosophical thought reflected this hope for a bright future in a particular form, which later came to be known as Utopia. As society developed, so notions of a just social system became more fully developed and were enriched by the achievements of learning and by the experience of class struggle, but they still remained Utopian, since no way could be determined for realizing the dream.

In creating revolutionary theory the founders of Marxism showed that the new society will turn from a dream into reality not by virtue of anyone's wishes, but as a result of the natural development of productive forces and production relations, the revolutionary struggle and the establishment of the political power of the working class and the working people. "For us," K. Marx and F. Engels wrote, "communism is not a state [sostoyaniye] to be established, not an ideal to which reality must conform. What we call communism is a real movement which is destroying the present state [sostoyaniye]" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 3, p 34).

The discovery of the laws of social development gave the working class and their communist vanguard a mighty ideological weapon for transforming the world. It is just as important that within the framework of Marxist-Leninist teaching the ethical problem of the meaning of life and of social activity found its solution, without which social progress would have been impossible.

Indeed, in order to live, apart from the satisfaction of material requirements, people must understand the meaning of their existence. Without a lofty goal, human life, to which nature has alloted a specific term, cannot fail to seem incomplete, insufficiently inspired and devoid of significance. At the dawn of civilization science was too weak to point to such a goal, and to give a kind of ersatz meaning to life the religious myth of the continuation of earthly existence in the "kingdom beyond the grave" came into being and became established in the consciousness of many generations.

The discovery and development of the ideas of scientific socialism are the greatest triumph of science too in that they reveal the meaning of human life, that lofty goal which deserve the continuous labor by many successive generations. It is the creation of the perfect social system. It is the understanding of nature and its transformation for the sake of all mankind's progress and every individual's happiness.

The implementation of this great goal became the working class's historical mission. Heading its struggle for a happy future, the Communist Party was always deeply confident in the strength of the working class, its energy and its unshakable will for victory. "...We are ardent optimists concerning the workers' movement and its goals," V. I. Lenin said (Complete Collected Works, Vol 23, p 237).

It is precisely the fact that Marxism-Leninism is the embodiment of the ideology of social optimism that explains its tremendous and ever-growing popularity. For nearly a century and a half the opponents of our revolutionary teaching have been trying to refute it as a whole or in parts and to cast doubt on various of its theses. Despite this, Marxist-Leninist ideology continues confidently to win over to its side more and more new social strata and political currents. And--most important--the real socialist society created according to the design of the brilliant architects--Marx, Engels and Lenin--in the USSR and other socialist countries continues to develop and improve.

2.

Having given Marxism a hostile reception, bourgeois political thought was unable to completely deny the significance of the turning point in social science connected with the creation of dialectical and historical materialism. With the passage of time it was forced toadmit, albeit with reservations, the correctness of Marxist economic theory too. But the third constituent of Marxist-Leninist teaching--scientific socialism--produces a real allergic reaction among bourgeois ideologists and the only epithets and titles they have found for it are words like Utopia, fantasy and invention.

Since 1917, observing the successes of the "socialist experiment" with growing unease and seeing how increasingly broad masses of the working people in capitalist countries are becoming permeated with sympathies with communist ideas, the bourgeoisie has begun to seek feverishly for its own "blueprint for the future" which could be counterposed to Marxism-Leninism. The result of this social requirement was the emergence of futurology.

Futurology was born in a period when, as it seemed, capitalism had got its second wind thanks to the scientific and technical revolution, while cybernetics had entered the stage of early flourishing and was seeking an application for its growing potential. In a short space of time tens and hundreds of works saw the light of day describing in every way the brilliant prospects for developed capitalist countries. Like the ill-starred medieval cartographers who filled in the spaces in the unknown Eastern Hemisphere in whatever way they pleased, some futurologists, without batting an eye, set about predicting the course of events for the next 200 years. It was on this shaky ground that the "ideal society" was constructed as an alternative to communism.

Futurologists called their blueprints for the future by different names--the "postindustrial society," the "technotronic era," the "tertiary civilization," and so forth. But for all their differences, their essence is the same--nothing more or less than an attempt to prolong capitalism's existence with the help of scientific and technical progress and more or less radical reforms. Their originators made many interesting guesses on particular details of the future structure of the world, but the "social paradise" they depict is based on the same old private ownership of the means of production and consequently the oppression of man by man, class inequality and national discord which are inevitably associated with that.

Our literature has provided well-founded, all-round criticism of these blueprints and revealed their reactionary and Utopian nature, above all because they do not break with capitalism and at best try to resolve an impossible task--that of creating some kind of hybrid of the two social systems. No more than 15-20 years have passed since the futurologist concepts first saw the light of day, and even in that short time they have faded, gathered dust and lost even the passing interest which they aroused at first as a kind of fashionable theoretical novelty.

What is the reason for this? What is the explanation for the so brief and generally inglorious life of these bourgeois utopias? The answer is obvious. Their weakness lies in the absence of that very social optimism which is inherent in any really innovative teaching which has its sources in real life and answers the epoch's urgent questions.

True, while bourgeois futurology suffered total failure in the main thing--the search for an alternative to communism--cybernetics engendered forecasting as a sector of scientific knowledge, which is in essence the technology and methodology of research into the future. With the aid of electronic equipment a series of models were created to answer the question of what changes will take place in the world in the next 20-50 years if the current rate and the basic trends of economic growth are maintained.

Global modelling made it possible to draw the attention of the broad public to such topical problems of today as the threat of the sphere of hunger expanding as a result of the "population explosion," the need to adopt urgent measures to protect the natural environment, and so forth. But in essence this avenue did not try to reveal the deep social roots of the difficulties mankind is experiencing. Until recently it has been confined to recommending various international projects capable of delaying the course of the illness, but by no means insuring a complete cure for it.

3.

There is nothing more alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism than any kind of trite optimism--the viewpoint according to which everything that happens in the world is a move in the right direction. The historical process is always complex and diverse, and reverse movements are also characteristic of it in certain sectors and at certain times. Of course, the final outcome of the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, socialism and capitalism is historically predetermined, but the struggle itself, like any protracted class confrontation, is marked by victories and defeats, successes and failure for both sides.

It is known that at various stages of socialist development in our country and in others there have been many difficult, complex features, which have given rise to a lack of understanding and to disappointment in certain sectors of the revolutionary movement. Sometimes all kinds of opportunist deviations have grown up on this soil, all the way to defection to the class enemy's camp.

Here is something else which is characteristic. Most often it is precisely those who have painted prospects solely in a rosy hue and who did not want to know that progress is achieved at the price of arduous and dogged labor and requires ideological and moral fortitude in the highest meaning of the word who have allowed themselves most easily to become deluded.

Our ideology is the ideology of social optimism but it is not one of harebrained schemes or empty rhetoric. When rousing the party and the working class to the October Revolution and then to the transformation of backward tsarist Russia into an advanced socialist state, V. I. Lenin tirelessly warned communists and working people that they were faced with a goal which could only be achieved at the cost of utter selflessness and creative fervor and at the cost of indefatigable questing for new forms of social life. It is precisely that Leninist tempering of the Soviet person's character that helped this individual to endure the years of devastation and intervention, to pass the toughest tests and to win a great victory in mortal combat with fascism.

Now we have built developed socialism and the Communist Party is presenting the people with new tasks and is calling on them to mobilize all their energy and to scale new heights through persistent labor. Such is the enthusaism of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the Central Committee resolutions adopted since the congress--particularly the resolution on further improving ideological and political-educational work.

A distinctive feature of our life which constantly nourishes social optimism is its confident and steady advancement. Whatever the difficulties which have to be overcome, at each stage the country's social wealth is increasing, its productive forces are acquiring an increasingly developed nature, social relations are ascending to a new level, the overall standard of culture is improving, the Soviet people's life is improving and their spiritual world is becoming more enriched.

Social development comprises the action of a great multitude of different factors and is by no means easy to measure. But there are events which suddenly and vividly illuminate the path traveled and which make it possible to accurately define the state of society at particular moments in history. Such an event was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution 2 years ago.

As is known, constitutional legislation in many other socialist countries has also undergone substantial updating in recent years. This fact alone testifies to the dynamism of the socialist social and state structure and the need constantly to adapt political institutions and establishments and the forms and methods of economic activity to the new level of development of productive forces and production relations. These changes are proceeding in a stable direction. It is predetermined by objective, law-governed features of socialist and communist building and by the course of the CPSU and fraternal parties toward boosting people's prosperity and creating conditions for all-round personal development.

The approach to resolving these tasks is also of basic importance. The point is that in bourgeois blueprints of the future prosperity of the population is usually linked with rule by technocrats--they say that if working people want a decent life they should entrust their fate to an elite of specialists and, like the Roman plebians, receive their "bread and circuses" from their hands. In other words, even in such futurological "idylls" the bourgeoisie allocates the masses the role of passive consumers, executants and subjects.

In contrast to this, the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people asserts that the activity of working people themselves, their collectives and the entire Soviet people is the main source of improving society and people's prosperity. The enhancement of the role of the soviets and of social organizations, the enrichment of citizens' social and political rights and the expansion of various forms of their activity in running the state, the opportunities for constructive criticism of shortcomings and monitoring the activity of the administrative apparatus are primarily designed to serve this end. The use of all these opportunities will be not only the Soviet citizen's right but also his duty.

4.

Soviet society's drive toward the future and communist ideology's social optimism are graphically and vividly manifested in the tremendous work of planning our development. "...We are faced with many problems--major problems," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "but the strength of socialism is precisely such that the new social system makes it possible not only to foresee such problems but also to plan their solution in advance." The very fact of compiling plans encompassing all other spheres of social life as well as the economy attests that society is confident of its future, knows what it wants and what it is capable of and is successfully achieving the goals it sets itself.

Of course, the new and greater goals require the application of greater human, material and financial efforts and resources. It is necessary to solve a number of difficult problems connected with the limited stocks of some kinds of raw materials and energy sources, the finite nature of labor resources and the need to maintain the country's defense capability at a sufficiently high level. The task of sharply increasing the efficiency of social production and work quality set by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and prescribed for several 5-year plan periods makes it necessary to constantly improve the running of the national economy and more fully to utilize the economic levers for boosting labor productivity. This in turn presupposes a further expansion of the initiative and independence of labor collectives, an improvement in various elements of the political system of socialism and development of socialist democracy. Precisely this is demanded by the party and government resolution on improving the planning and intensifying the impact of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and work quality--a resolution which orients us toward the use of integrally combined economic and political factors of progress and toward intensification of the role of long-term plans.

In other words, increasing significance is acquired today, first, by the comprehensive approach and, second, by the long-term approach toward questions of social development.

At present we are on the threshold of the period of the adoption of new 5-year plans in the USSR and other socialist countries. The level of production socialization which has been achieved and the dynamic nature of scientific and technical progress are also giving rise to an urgent requirement for medium-term forecasts. As is known, a great amount of work in this direction is being carried out on a bilateral and a multilateral basis within CEMA.

It is thought that the drafting of a forecast for the period up to the year 2017--the 100th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--could also play a useful role. Such a forecast would provide an opportunity first and foremost of acquiring additional information for selecting optimal national economic solutions, specifying the parameters of the socialist way of life and on that basis improving the effectiveness of social planning. It would also be of obvious and major ideological-political significance--an appraisal of foreseeable historical prospects would act as an important stimulus in achieving new heights of communist building, particularly for the younger generation. Finally, a Marxist forecast counterposing various kinds of futurological concepts would expose with particular clearness the hopelessness of bourgeois attempts to "capture" mankind's future.

The revelation of new horizons of social progress will contribute to a further increase in the status of communist ideology and an intensification of its optimistic resonance and impact on people's hearts and minds.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES, AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD151213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Valentin Korovikov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Standard Bearer of Peace

"The international situation is now such that it requires not general words about peace and disarmament but real steps to curb the arms race, and to strengthen trust between peoples and between states," L. I. Brezhnev stated in his speech on 7 November. "It is precisely by specific deeds, which bring us closer to this goal that the peoples will judge the policy of governments, parties, statesmen and public figures.

As for the Soviet Union, it, together with the fraternal socialist countries, contributes and will continue to contribute substantially to the strengthening of peace. We are ready for new constructive talks and new practical steps if others respond likewise."

The world public is commenting extensively on the consistent course of Soviet foreign policy and the new proposals which are of vitally important significance for peace and security in Europe. It is precisely in this region of the world that mighty modern armed forces and mass destruction weapons, capable of transforming this region into smoldering ruins, are concentrated. Suffice it to recall that in the NATO arsenal alone there are 7,000 nuclear warheads on the territory of Western Europe. Voluntarily and unilaterally the Soviet Union announced its intention to withdraw 20,000 military servicemen and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory. Our government is prepared to start immediate talks on practical actions to resolve the whole complex or problems on military detente and arms limitation on the European Continent. Back in the spring of this year our country put forward a proposal on the renunciation of first use of both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons against one another. The Soviet Union has now expressed its willingness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, deployed in the western regions of the USSR in comparison with the present level, provided, of course, that there will be no additional deployment of such weapons in Western Europe. It is clear that the implementation of all these peaceful moves is possible given the sides' mutual agreement and given the preservation of a balanced equilibrium of armed forces in Europe.

The Soviet proposals have received extensive support in the world. "There can be no doubt," it is noted in a statement by the U.S. Communist Party Political Committee of the Central Committee in connection with the 62d anniversary of October, "that the Soviet proposals accord with the most important interests of the American and Soviet people and likewise the interests of the peoples of the entire world."

Many political leaders and the most important agencies and newspapers note the positive and peaceful nature of the Soviet initiative and call upon the governments of the NATO countries to display far-sightedness and common sense and to begin talks on military detente in Europe. Statements about the need to carefully study the Soviet Union's new proposals in the sphere of disarmament have been made this week by W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky, Danish Prime Minister A. Jorgensen and others. At this time stormy debates on military affairs have developed in the parliaments and leadership of political parties in certain countries (the Netherlands, Denmark). The most acute question for Western Europe is now being the planned deployment in five NATO countries of almost 600 medium-range U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads.

The leaders of the NATO countries will gather in Brussels in a month to adopt or reject these plans for the deployment of the new weapons. It is perfectly obvious that approval for these projects could lead to very dangerous consequences. The basing of the new nuclear weapons, targeted against the territory of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries, would considerably complicate mutual relations among European states and seriously damage the cause of peace and security. There is still time to look soberly at the situation which has developed and not give the advocates of the arms race and the "hawks" from among the generals and governments of NATO countries the opportunity to involve their states in risky playing with fire.

However it seems that without prior permission and without even waiting for its allies' decisions Washington has embarked on the implementation of the Pentagon's "Eurostrategic" schemes. It is difficult to understand in any other way the inclusion, in the new 1980 U.S. budget, of appropriations linked with the plans for the production and deployment of new American nuclear missile forces in Western Europe. Just recently the senators adopted a budget which constitutes a veritable record in U.S. history: $141.2 billion were made available for arms and the upkeep of the giant military machine.

Militarist circles in the imperialist world are opposing detente and disarmament, are striving to crush the national liberation movement and are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. It is precisely for this reason that more and more new forces embracing the entire working people of the world, are actively entering into the struggle for disarmament and for the deepening of detente. In the vanguard of this movement is the Soviet Union, the standard-bearer of peace.

Subversive Charity

The attention of the world public has been drawn once again this week to the situation in Southeast Asia and especially to problems in Kampuchea. A special conference on questions of rendering humanitarian aid to Kampuchea was held in New York on the initiative of UN Secretary General K. Waldheim.

The difficult situation which has arisen in this country is the direct result of the disastrous rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Maoist clique which ruined the economy and annihilated millions of people. Now the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with the help of the socialist countries, is gradually restoring the economy and organing supplies to the population. The Mekong is open to navigation and ports, railroads and highways are being restored.

The country's legitimate authorities also welcome aid from other countries, but on one condition: that subversive work is not conducted under the cover of charity and that various types of groups and armed gangs ranging from Maoists to monarchists are not galvanized into action. It is well known that under the guise of aid to the starving people placemen and bankrupt politicians are frequently rescued. It is precisely this kind of shady game that has developed around Kampuchea too.

Just recently the New York TIMES published a report from its correspondent who was at the Thai border. There are several camps there for refugees among whom there are a considerable number of members of Pol Pot gangs who have fled from just retribution. The journalist writes that the foodstuffs delivered here are distributed on the basis of political considerations, and that in some camps Pol Pot followers control the show, supplying their gangs by means of international aid resources.

Clamoring about Kampuchea's tragedy certain Western politicians are counting on using charity to interfere in this country's internal affairs and to ignore its legitimate government. The Washington administration is displaying particular zeal in "rescuing" Kampuchea. Matters reached the point where the wife of the President himself was sent to Thailand to visit the camps. Seeing her off on her long journey, the President did not fail to throw a brickbat at the Kampuchean Government, stating that it was impeding the rendering of aid to the starving. It is hard to say which predominates here: unfairness or hypocrisy. However, the aim of such propaganda is obvious: Washington would like to be free to boss Indochina and dictate its own will there. But those times have passed irretrievably.

Beijing, whose leaders bear direct responsibility for the consequences of its puppets' crimes, is also trying to act as Kampuchea's "patron" Open Chinese aggression against Vietnam also led to many victims and deprivations. The current hypocritical groaning in Beijing about Kampuchea's fate is the height of political cynicism and shamelessness. Imperialists and hegemonists together are forcefully advocating the kind of "aid" by which terrorist gangs and counterrevolutionaries would be nurtured and the legitimate authorities are ignored.

The people of Kampuchea are starting to heal the severe wounds inflicted by imperialist aggression in Indochina and by the terror of the Pol Pot clique. The country, as the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council stated, will accept aid during these difficult times so long as it is given with honest intentions.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEES ON ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

LD151444 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, November 15, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Yevgeniy Menkes, reports:

The mass media should promote the consolidation of peace and security, democratisation of international relations, peaceful coexistence of the peoples and their active mutual cooperation. Information problems are now under discussion in the special political committee of the United Nations General Assembly and speakers emphasize that realisation of these lofty aims is largely prevented by the maintenance of the information imperialism of the West and inequality in this sphere.

The Soviet Union is in favour of placing the mighty potential of mass media at the service of the cause of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation, the materialisation of the ideals of genuine national independence and development of a fruitful and equal dialogue between peoples and countries, said Mikhail Kharlamov, the representatives of the USSR. At the same time we are emphatic opponents to the use of this powerful means for fanning hostility, tension and "psychological warfare", the propagation of racism. He sharply criticised the hypocritical "concern" of the Western news monopolies for the "free flow of information," citing instances which show that the purpose of such actions is "to own and manage without control the mass media, to depict events in their own way, to instigate the peoples against the main means and ways leading to peace, disarmament, and mutual understanding."

U.S. CONGRESSMEN, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 15, TASS--The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Sergey Medunov, member of the Legislative Proposals Committee of the Soviet of the Union and first secretary of the Krasnodar Territorial Committee of the CPSU, visiting here at the invitation of House of Representatives of the United States Congress, had a number of official and business meetings with the leadership and members of Congress.

They were received by the speaker of House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, and also had a talk with John Brademas, the deputy Democratic majority leader of the House of Representatives.

The delegation also met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which is presided over by Senator Frank Church. Also present were Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader of the Senate, and his deputy, Alan Cranston.

In the talk, the sides set forth their positions on disarmament and arms control, ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and a number of other international questions and also the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union emphasized the exceptional importance for the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world of the proposal of the USSR for a reduction of medium-range nuclear means, deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union, and also the Soviet Union's decision on the unilateral reduction in the numerical strength of the Soviet forces in central Europe, which were set forth in the speech Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made in Berlin on October 6.

Similar questions were also discussed at a meeting with members of the House Armed Services Committee.

The delegation also talked with members of the Foreign Trade Subcommittee and members of the House Agriculture Committee. Development of cooperation between the two countries in trade and agriculture was discussed.

The members of the delegation called on Clement Zablocki, the chairman of the House International Relations' Committee. On behalf of the committee a reception was held for the Soviet parliamentarians.

COMMENTARY ON RECENT MALFUNCTION AT NORAD HEADQUARTERS

LD151900 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

["Criminal Negligence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 15, TASS--TASS military commentator Aleksandr Dmitryuk writes:

Interceptor planes were sent aloft and missile bases throughout the United States were put into the state of limited combat readiness a few days ago as a result of an alarm at the North American Air Defense Command headquarters in Colorado Springs. The alarm was, according to the Pentagon, a consequence of mechanical malfunction. Its essence was that information on combat launching of missiles from a Soviet submarine was put into the early warning system by "negligence". It took six minutes to find out that the alarm signal was false. But while the alarm was being checked, neither the high-ranking leadership of the country, nor the top military command were put in the know about the alarm.

More questions arise, as new details related to that incident come to light. How all this could happen in a major country of the world which has the necessary equipment and technology? There were other false alarms before--at the end of the 1950's and 1960's and each could have ended in a catastrophe.

We may ask was the alarm announced a result of a mechanical malfunction or the provoking signal was [as received] activated deliberately to see the reaction of another side to a limited combat readiness? What could have happened if the malfunction, by concurrence of circumstances, would have imprinted on some atmospheric or magnetic phenomena, or say, appearance of "an unidentified flying object", or if because of a fault in the rechecking mechanism the discovery of the malfunction would have simply continued too long? Or what turn the events could have taken, had the other side, on recording an alerted state of American missiles, and, naturally, having no possibility to establish the cause and motives of that, would, in its turn, have announced a battle alarm?

The nuclear weapon is not a common weapon. Too grave are the consequences of its use to assume, though in principle, a possibility of its unsanctioned handling. "Military games", which give rise to "false alarm", are subjected to control by the leadership of the country, if its deeds correspond to international obligations to maintain peace and security on earth. Are the words of the White House Press Secretary Jody Powell an indication of such responsibility, and he said that those who express indignation over the mechanical fault would not be listened to for too long. What should have happened then to attract the attention in Washington to the concern and broad indignation of the most different countries and peoples?

The leadership of the United States, as was noted above, did not known about the alarm and during six ill-fated minutes was not in control of events. And could it have been able to get hold of events, had the chain reaction of effors have led to a real alarm? Nobody, perhaps, knows how many errors the Pentagon and the CIA have in store. Why does the Pentagon resort to subterfuges, refusing to set forth somewhat comprehensively the essence of the matter and camouflaging its unwillingness to narrate to the public about the event that took place, [illegible] references (they could think of nothing else) to "military secret"? The Pentagon has what to conceal. [sentence as received] The false alarm "incicent" shows once again on what a thin thread security now hangs and with what ease this thread is tested for strength by irresponsible people in the United States.

The American Government keeps silent. But the world public does not want to keep silent. The world public desires to know on what ground in the United States they tolerate such "games" in destinies of peoples? Why no effective and resolute measures that would bar the way to all sources of danger to mankind are not taken in those American circles which are responsible for this.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON SOVIET BALTIC STATES CRITICIZED

LD151258 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Viktor Petrov commentary]

[Text] On 13 November the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution which, according to a Voice of America broadcast, calls attention to the occupation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union.

It also expresses concern for ex-Soviet citizens who might be persecuted or arrested when in Moscow during the 1980 summer olympics. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Petrov has the following comment:

I have heard it said that while strolling along the white cliffs of Dover one may encounter a quaintly-dressed gentleman who looks out over the sea through an ancient spyglass. He is a government employee and holds one of the most ancient posts in England. His first predecessor was appointed at the beginning of the last century to warn of a French invasion. Although Napoleon is long gone, the post remains--an absurd and yet touching example of England's love for tradition.

The House of Representatives resolution is somehow remindful of the man with the spyglass, though it is hardly touching. The peoples of the Baltic states made their decision long ago, in 1918 to be exact, when they revolted and established their own soviet governments. These were crushed by foreign intervention and local counterrevolution. But a scant 20-odd years later the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania reinstituted Soviet government and through their parliaments expressed their wish to join the USSR as constituent republics, a wish that was granted 39 years ago. That is history, well-documented history for that matter. Of course you can refuse to accept reality, you could make believe things never happened, or did not happen the way they actually did. It is a game anyone can play. But it is about as useful as the man who keeps a sharp eye out for Napoleon's fleet off England's shores.

As for ex-Soviet citizens and hazards that await them in olympic Moscow, I decided to get an official opinion of that. I phoned Pranas Kuris, the minister of justice of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, roughly the equivalent of attorney general for that republic, and I asked him what, if anything, ex-Soviets coming here had to fear. Here is the taped answer:

[Kunis, speaking in Lithuanian, fading into English translation] In my opinion they have nothing to fear at all. Simply someone in the United States would like to scare off people from coming to the Soviet Union to the Olympics. I see no legal grounds for the persecution of the ex-Soviets, now U.S. citizens, as long as they commit no crimes while in this country.

That was Pranas Kuris, Lithuania's minister of justice. I suggest the honorable congressmen who voted for the resolution take heed. They will probably be surprised Lithuania even has a minister of justice. But it's never too late to learn, is it?

KULIK COMMENTS ON SAVIMBI VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD151430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

["The Trump Card--A Political Corpse"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 November--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

For several days now Jonas Savimbi has been acting the role of distinguished guest on the political stage of the United States. Ever since the end of 1975 when this traitor of the Angolan people raised a separatist rebellion in the south of Angola with the support of the troops of the racist RSA and suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of government troops, J. Savimbi was written off as a political corpse. He, like his "party", UNITA, was mentioned in the world press only in the past tense as an ugly fruit of neocolonialism.

Why is it that Savimbi has again surfaced from nonexistence and that the U.S. press has obligingly put its pages at his disposal? The answer to this question is contained in those amazingly candid references which the American mass media give to this paid agency of the CIA. Thus, the UPI news agency describes J. Savimbi as "a leader, seeking to overthrow Angola's Marxist government", and the New York TIMES calls him "exactly the man who is capable of returning Angola to the bosom of the West."

So then, the yearning for colonial times and ways is compelling the gentlemen in Washington and New York to receive a political corpse in their salons. Doing this, they are not in the least embarrassed by the fact that J. Savimbi does not enjoy support in Angola and feels like a persecuted animal on its land. "Afraid of staying in one place, he is constantly on the move, daily covering up to 80 km through the bush," the New York TIMES admits.

What, then, is this intriguer, rejected by his own people, hoping for? "In the final analysis, J. Savimbi stated unashamedly, the outcome of events in Angola will depend on the position of the United States." Traveling through American cities, the UNITA ringleader is virtually calling on the United States to interfere openly in sovereign Angola's internal affairs. Doing this, J. Savimbi has every reason to be confident that his appeals will meet with understanding in certain U.S. circles. In the past the racist RSA's invasion of Angola was undertaken with Washington's blessing and now the United States is the only major country in the West which has not yet recognized the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola. American diplomacy is openly encouraging the RSA's barbarous raids on Angolan territory and American firms are generously supplying their partners in South Africa with weapons. A considerable part of these weapons, together with rifles and grenades manufactured in the PRC, is then illegally dispatched across Namibian territory and placed at UNITA's disposal. Of late RSA raids on Angola have become more frequent and the flow of arms supplied to the separatists has increased. Thus the imperialist circles are exerting crude pressure on Angola with a view to forcing it to abandon its support for the cause of the liberation of Namibia and to creating conditions for solving the entire complex of southern African problems in a neocolonialist manner.

It is precisely in this context that J. Savimbi's visit to his masters in Washington should be seen. However, how weak is the hand of these masters themselves if, a political corpse serves as a trump card in their dirty game.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINESE MINORITIES ISSUE

NC130925 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang 11-17 October, all heard with extremely poor reception, carries the following material on national minorities:

At 1430 GMT on 11 October, the radio carries a report on the findings of Russian scientists about Tibet and other national minority regions. According to the report, recent excavations have revealed important information unknown to the world. The report is quoted as saying: "It is common knowledge that the present Chinese rulers are bent on distorting the history and destroying the culture, traditions and customs of the non-Chinese peoples and that the aim of this policy is assimilation." The report also notes that "the Chinese propagandists may go on preaching friendship for the national minorities, but they cannot deceive them."

At 1530 GMT on 11 October, the radio carries a feature called "Summary of Events in China," one of which refers to the Fourth Congress held by the Sinkiang Women's Union. The radio quotes Hasipova, chairman of the union, as stressing the need for practical measures for protecting the social rights of women in Sinkiang, and as saying that "Uighur women should neither be humiliated nor deprived of their legitimate rights."

At 1430 GMT on 12 October, the radio carries a mostly unmonitorable talk on the peoples of East Turkestan, Inner Mongolia and Tibet during which the announcer says that "the Tibet autonomous region has been converted into a military arena. New airfields are being built."

At 1430 GMT on 13 October, the radio carries a talk entitled: "Glorious Pages in the History of National Minorities Living in China," which is an account of the successful fighting that the patriotic forces in Sinkiang had unleashed against the Kuomintang hordes in 1948.

At 1530 GMT on 14 October, the radio carries a talk on national culture in the minority regions that says that at the Seventh CCP Congress, which was held in 1945, there was a provision made to the effect that "the party should actively assist in developing education and culture of the peoples living in the minority regions." The minorities were also assured that "their right to preserve their own customs and traditions as well as their religious beliefs would be protected." The talk goes on to say that there was some progress between 1949 and 1954, when a lot was done toward developing national culture, but that the so-called Cultural Revolution destroyed all this.

At 1530 GMT on 16 October, the radio carries a commentary about Chinese refugees settling in Sinkiang. The commentator says that during the days when China was proclaimed a republic, Mao Zedong had told the Sinkiang people's representatives that (?150,000) Chinese would be sent to national minority regions to assist in developing agriculture. The commentator notes that "the people of Sinkiang have had ample opportunity since then to realize what a big liar Mao Zedong was," saying that what "the Chinese sent to Sinkiang were (?100,000) former Kuomintang troops, who for several years brought untold hardships and miseries to the Sinkiang people. These Kuomintang people occupied the best parts of Sinkiang. They compelled the local people to do heavy manual work. The former Kuomintang troops became the masters and the local people became fugitives. The plight of the local people deteriorated from day to day. Oil, mineral and other natural resources of Sinkiang were plundered." The commentator goes on to note that "the local people lodged serious complaints against the Beijing officials for their illegal behavior, but these complaints went unheeded. Instead of being vindicated, the complainants were sent to punitive camps."

"Nevertheless, the people of Sinkiang continued to struggle against those who trampled on their legitimate rights. In several provinces and districts of Sinkiang, people were up in arms against the Chinese." The commentator says that "those who did not approve of Beijing's policy were branded as counterrevolutionaries and were accused of plotting assassinations." The commentary closes by noting that "then the so-called Cultural Revolution followed. During this period, many executioners [cellat] were brought to Sinkiang from Shanghai and other Chinese cities....While the Chinese in Sinkiang formed only 3 percent in 1949, this rate has now risen to (?29) percent. The aim of these refugees is to impose the Chinese culture and way of life on the local peoples."

SEOUL: INTERIM PRESIDENT TO BE ELECTED IN DECEMBER

LD152212 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

["Farce in Seoul"--TASS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Sharonov reports: The Seoul authorities announced the "election" of the interim president of South Korea for the beginning of December. The new head of the regime will be "elected" by a 2,500-strong college of appointed electors. The ruling circles in Seoul thus confirmed that the election of the successor to the killed President Pak Chong-hui will be held in the conditions of still operating repressive laws, in accordance with the current "constitution" and in the conditions of the emergency situation declared in country. The authorities ignore the demands of the opposition to suspend the "constitution", introduced by Pak Chong-hui in 1972, and conduct general and direct elections.

Trying to create an appearance of certain liberalization of the regime on the eve of the "election", the acting president, Choe Kyu-ha, charged the ministries of justice and education to study the possibility of releasing prisoners arrested for violating the Emergency Situation Act of 1975. Under the act, any citizen could be arrested for any critical remarks about the regime. Addressing a press conference in Seoul today on behalf of Choe Kyu-ha, the minister of culture and information refused to specify when the inhuman act will be scrapped.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER PUSAN DISTURBANCES

LD261613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch under the rubric "On the Trail of Events": "Challenge to Dictatorship"]

[Text] Tokyo--In the night of 17-18 October a state of emergency was declared in Pusan--a big industrial center and seaport in South Korea. Military units have been brought into the city, road junctions and squares are controlled by police cordons and army patrols, and all power has been handed over to Lt Gen Pak Chang-kun. The South Korean military-fascist dictatorship is using these draconian measures in an attempt to crush the most acute flareup of discontent with the antipopular regime in recent years, which began in Pusan in the morning of 16 October.

The disturbances in the city with a population of 3 million began with a student meeting in Pusan University. The 500 students who gathered for the meeting demanded not only the democratization of the university's management but also the abolition of the "constitution" propping up the Pak Chong-hui regime and the banishment of the dictator himself. This proved sufficient for the authorities to send police in to break up the meeting. But they soon had to deal not only with the students but also with the whole city.

The demonstrators, who were joined by a large number of the city's residents, sacked 11 police stations, burned patrol cars and joined in hand-to-hand fighting with the police.

The events in Pusan are the natural consequence of the deepening confrontation between the dictatorship and the broadest sections of South Korea's population. The Pak regime relies on several hundred thousand employees of the South Korean secret police, police, prosecutor's office and the investigative organs. Let us add to this the 700,000-strong army and, finally, the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, which support the antipopular dictatorship. [paragraph continues]

It is this impressive punitive and repressive apparatus that has so far insured the existence of Pak and his company. The dictator's flirtation with constitutional, parliamentary forms of government also created illusions. But illusions of this sort finally collapsed after the repression which the regime brought down upon the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), whose leader, Kim Yong-sam was forcibly removed from the post of its chairman and expelled 4 October from "parliament," to which he had been elected from the Pusan district, under the supervision of 300 detectives. In an interview with the newspaper ASAHI Kim Yong-Sam declared: "It is impossible to carry out parliamentary politics under the present regime.... Only formal opposition parties are permitted to exist here and they must act only on the regime's orders."

At the same time among broad sections of the population there is deepening understanding of the regime's inability to cope with the economic difficulties which Pak Chong-hui's policies have brought upon South Korea. A very acute economic crisis is apparent in everything, including the loading of production capacities. As the Korean newspaper DONG-A ILBO reports, a major machine tool-building complex which was commissioned quite recently in Changwon is operating at only 30-percent capacity, enterprises for the production of diesel engines and shipyards at 33 percent and heavy electrical equipment plants at 50 percent. Bankruptcy has become commonplace for corporations, even major ones. This summer alone 74 companies went into liquidation, 1,600 ceased operating completely and more than 8,000 had to cut back their operations. The burden of the difficulties is being shifted onto the working people, among whom, according to official figures, 560,000 are out of work, and this figure is growing daily.

The president of the (UN company) recently fled to the United States, taking the liquid assests with him. Some 173 of his female factory workers, fleeced and deprived of the wherewithal to live, moved temporary residence at the headquarters of the NDP, which had supported their struggle against their employer's tyranny. The authorities perceived this as a "threat to order." Soon, approximately 1,000 policemen attacked the NDP headquarters. More than 20 NDP members of "parliament" and party apparatus workers and 15 journalists were injured in the carnage perpetrated by the authorities. Five people were hospitalized with serious injuries. All (UN's) female workers, bloodied and beaten up for "resisting the authorities," were thrown into jail. All but one, whom the police beat to death.

The dictatorship has many atrocities to its account, and there is no end to the lists of the victims of terror. But the events at the NDP headquarters, as well as other similar events these days, are not ordinary espisodes in the rule of Pak Chong-hui. They attest that the South Korean proletariat, which is still young, has not yet broken its ties with the countryside and is stilll burdened with petit bourgeois prejudices, is already beginning to understand increasingly profoundly the need to fight the regime and is seeking a force capable of expressing its interests and capable of giving these forces [as published] the form of political demands. This awakening of class consciousness, this emergence of the 8-million-strong proletariat to the forefront of South Korean life is one of the qualitatively new features of the situation in the south of the Korean Peninsula. It is also one of the reasons why observers are continuing to look closely at the development of events in Pusan and throughout South Korea.

PAK POLICIES CONTINUE, SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY GROWS

LD141401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Rostarchuk article under the rubric "On International Topics": "One Washington's Orders"]

[Text] The hopes of broad strata of the South Korean public for democratic reforms and the abrogation, in particular, of the so-called "reformed constitution," which guarantee the "legal basis" of Pak Chong-hui's repressive regime, are becoming increasingly removed, but the conspiring generals, backed by Washington, have no intention of changing the regime's domestic policy, still less its foreign policy.

Let us recall that the first statement by the military authorities who took power after the dictator's assassination indicated that South Korea's relations with the United States and its allies remain unchanged. As for domestic policy, the opposition, which was entertaining the hope of some moral support from Washington, which was verbally calling on Pak Chong-hui to "improve" the situation in the human rights sphere, was clearly disappointed. As the New York TIMES wrote, the U.S. secretary of state, who went to Seoul for the puppet's funeral, refused to "openly support on behalf of the United States a transition to a more democratic administration."

The present Seoul authorities, relying on the army, the polic apparatus and the American military presence, are acting according to Pak's old formulas and in accordance with Washington's prompting. They have announced that new presidential elections will take place in conditions of emergency legislation banning any manifestations of political dissidence. The opposition demand for the abrogation of the constitution, which was "made to measure" by Pak Chong-hui in 1972, and for the holding of direct presidential elections by the whole people is thereby being entirely ignored. Kim Yong-sam, a leading opposition figure, has publicly accused the new authorities of rejecting the people's will and trying to "appoint" a new dictator on the basis of the old constitution.

The present political crisis in South Korea, as the Pyongyang newspaper NODONG SHINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, writes, has demonstrated the exacerbation of the confrontation between the forces of democracy and fascism, between those who support the country's unification and those who support its partition. However, the behind-the-scenes fuss which began after the killing of Pak Chong-hui indicates that for certain figures in the South Korean regime the dictator's fate did not serve as a lesson. The United States, interfering unceremoniously in South Korea's internal affairs as before, is feverishly seeking a successor for Pak. Washington, relying on its puppets, is trying to maintain the fascist regime under a new label, and also to perpetuate the partition of the Korean people and its own control over South Korea.

In present conditions, NODONG SHINMUN stresses, the time has come to cut short the attempts by external forces to make use of the partition of Korea for their own selfish interests. The time has come to pool efforts in the quest for a rational path to arrive at the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean people must no longer be a plaything in other people's hands.

The stormy events of recent months and the student unrest in the major South Korean cities of Pusan and Masan, supported by working people, show that broad strata of the South Korean public are unwilling to resign themselves to the American puppets' repressive regime and that the ideas of democracy and the peaceful unification of the motherland are meeting with growing support among the people's masses.

U.S., PRC INDOCHINA POLICY AIMED AT SUBJUGATION, INCREASED TENSION

LD151607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Text] For many decades in succession, misery has been pouring down on the region of Southeast Asia. The American aggression against the countries of Indochina, the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime against its own people in Kampuchea and a new aggression against the SRV, this time by China, brought untold suffering and privations to millions of people in the region. The dire consequences of these far from spontaneous events have left their mark to this day on the conditions in the countries of Indochina and complicate the no simple tasks of building a new life for the peoples who have upheld their independence and freedom.

It would seem that sympathy, solidarity and selfless assistance would be, in these conditions, the most natural approach, understandable to anyone, to the problems of Indochina and the difficulties that are being experienced by its peoples. Such is, in this situation, the position of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, of a wide circle of developing and nonalined states and of world public opinion.

But there also exists quite an opposite position, the purpose of which is to prevent Indochina from healing its wounds, to preserve seats of tension and conflicts, to worsen relations and to fan up hostility between the peoples of Southeast Asia. Therein lies the real meaning of the policy pursued by the United States and China, states which are directly to blame for the suffering caused to the peoples of Indochina.

Although the aims pursued by Washington and Beijing are different ones, there is a common denominator in their actions which accounts for their mutual assistance, if not to say collusion. At present they are both attempting to find and create pretexts for continued interference in the affairs of Southeast Asia and subjugation on other peoples to their interests. Whenever there is a chance, both the imperialists and the Maoists prefer to have others do things for them and to act through dummies and are not against drawing in other states and inciting them to take actions hostile to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

Washington and Beijing have been courting lately a number of ASEAN states (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations includes Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore) or, to be more exact, have been putting pressure on them in an attempt to make them stage not merely unfriendly demonstrations toward the countries of Indochina but also take measures to "repel dangers" allegedly created now by the SRV, now by People's Kampuchea, now by the Soviet Union or all of them together. Within a span of several days, or virtually simultaneously, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Holbrooke and Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping voiced "support" for the ASEAN countries, specifically Thailand, "in the event of a conflict" with Kampuchea or Vietnam.

There is no threat coming to the ASEAN countries from Vietnam and its friends. The Government of the SRV suggested that the states belonging to this association conclude a treaty of peace and non-aggression. Nguyen Ko Thath, official representative of the SRV Government, said in Thailand that Vietnamese troops which are staying in Kampuchea at the request of its government do not intend to cross the Kampuchean-Thai border even when pursuing remnants of the Pol Pot gangs (which, by the way, penetrate into Kampuchea from Thailand unimpeded).

This does not suit the provocators. They need a conflict in order to have an excuse for "support", for forming a new military grouping. The methodology of launching slander campaigns remains unchanged. The fewer the arguments the higher the pitch of the propaganda racket. The shouts about Vietnam "expansionism" are also intended as a cover-up for Chinese hegemonism which is something quite real and not imaginary.

It is from the Chinese hegemonists that a real threat to the independence of the Southeast Asian countries comes. Those who are in power in Beijing regard this area as a zone of their "natural influence". They believe that countries which have numerous Chinese communities and subversive Maoist groups in their territories will not be able to resist for long "the laws of gravitation" and will have to join China.

To all appearances, Washington, too, is not against finding a way to stage a "come-back" to Southeast Asia, this time by sending American arms to the zone and not its young men to die there. It is not fortuitous that the newspapers reported the United States decision to step up hundreds of millions of dollars worth of military aid to Thailand, Malaysia and other ASEAN countries. Under a new "emergency program" Thailand alone is to receive 400 million dollars worth of arms, which is approximately four times above the average level of arms sales in recent years. Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, for his part, hurried to express readiness to see arms to Thailand.

The United States and China, persuading the ASEAN countries that it is necessary "rebuff" Vietnam's "expansionism", are trying to draw these states into the dangerous military and political game they are playing against the peoples of Indochina. In conditions when those in Beijing repeat again and again that they intend to teach Vietnam a "new lesson", tension on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier may be used by the Chinese hegemonists as a pretext for unleashing a new aggression against the peoples of Indochina. As is reported by Japanese newspapers, the United States is also planning to support the ASEAN countries' "joint military actions" in case Thailand's security "is in danger".

Few people doubt the concertedness of Washington's and Beijing's instigatory actions, although they in the USA find it better to deny the existence of any connection between Chinese-American contacts and the increased activity of Beijing's expansionist policy toward its neighbors.

No denials will mislead world public opinion or make it forget that China's aggression against the SRV was launched immediately after Deng Xiaoping's return from the USA.

There is a dangerous collusion of imperialist and Maoist circles, a collusion fraught with most serious consequences and directed against the peoples of Southeast Asia. Peace in this region of the world is in jeopardy again.

The only real way to stability and stronger security in the area is for all states of the region to pool their efforts in order to solve the existing problems on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs. It is only on this basis that the peoples of Southeast Asia will get a long-awaited opportunity of getting down to settling their own vital problems and secure real peace.

KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN PRAISES SOVIET AID, SOLIDARITY

LD151148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, has granted an interview to our correspondent Leonid Krishevskiy: [read by announcer]

[Passage indistinct] One of the main tasks at the present time is [words indistinct] rice harvest. We must do everything to overcome food difficulties and to eliminate the threat of hunger in the country. We are also devoting great attention to the resumption of work at various enterprises [words indistinct] whose economy slumped during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. We are devoting much effort to the social and cultural life of the population, and to the development of public education and the training of national cadres. And, of course, one of the most important tasks is the struggle to liquidate the (?remaining) Pol Pot bands supported by international reaction.

Our foreign policy course, Heng Samrin says, is based on the efforts to strengthen peace in Southeast Asia and to develop friendly relations with our neighbors and with all other countries. To the question on how Soviet-Kampuchean relations are developing, Heng Samrin replied: First of all, I would like to stress that relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are relations of combat solidarity, friendship and cooperation, which have great importance for the rebirth of our country. I would also like to note that these relations are strengthening and developing. They have good and clear prospects. We are sure that the friendly links between our countries and peoples will strengthen from year to year. These links and this cooperation will always be an important factor in the development of Kampuchea on the path of democracy and social progress. The Soviet Union, Heng Samrin went on to say, provides us with disinterested and effective aid in solving the food question and in solving many other complex problems connected with the process of our country's rebirth.

On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Council I express sincere and warm gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people for that valuable aid and consistent and determined support for the cause of the Kampuchean people. Solidarity with the Soviet Union helps us both in a new society and in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and international reaction. We will do everything possible for the further strengthening of Kampuchean-Soviet friendship, and there is no force which could undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, stressed in conclusion.

KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY REFUTES U.S. PARACHUTE AID REPORT

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 15, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK circulated the following statement: On November 12 the UPI news agency reported from Bangkok that Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, during a meeting with the woman members of U.S. Congress allegedly stated that U.S. humanitarian aid can be delivered to Kampuchea both through port Kompong Som, the capital's Pochentong Airport and parachute dropped from planes on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. The SPK news agency is resolutely refuting this report of the UPI and is authorized to state that the question of parachute dropping of aid supplies had never been raised. Humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people can be brought only through port Kompong Som, the capital's Pochentong Airport, and the river port of Phnom Penh.

EEC FAILS TO RESOLVE UK-FRENCH DIFFERENCES OVER AGRICULTURE

LD141858 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The two-day session of the EEC Ministerial Council at agricultural ministers' level, which came to a close here, never led to a settlement of French-British arguments.

The arguments are conducted because of France's efforts to protect its market from British livestock products.

The ministers' Brussels talks revealed the diametrically opposite stands of the sides not only in this matter but also on a number of other aspects of the EEC's 'common agricultural policy'. London categorically objects to the barriers raised by France in trade and demands that grants from EEC funds for the needs of agriculture be reduced to the minimum. Paris is interested in keeping the system of farm products prices regulation through the EEC financial 'levers'.

As the local press writes London expects that at the session of the European Council of the communities, which is to be held in Dublin at the end of the month, Britain will try to wrest consent from the partners to a solution in principle to a whole complex of agricultural problems which do not suit it.

However, far from all the countries of 'the Nine' are inclined to support such a tactic of the Margaret Thatcher government, most of the states of 'Little Europe' consider it necessary to achieve restriction on the import of farm products into the community from third countries, from New Zealand, in particular. It by no means meets the interests of Britain which purchases goods in Commonwealth countries at some prices and sells them in Western Europe at higher prices fixed by the EEC.

PONOMAREV-LED SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME

LD151512 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rome, November 15, TASS--A delegation of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet came here today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy's Parliament, for an official visit. The delegation is led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the stay in Italy the Soviet delegation will hold negotiations with Italian parliamentarians, government leaders and political parties. At the Rome Fiumicino Airport the delegation was welcomed by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy's Parliament Giulio Adreotti, other officials.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO GISCARD ON DEATH ON MME DE GAULLE

LD111902 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 11, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent to the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing the following telegram:

"The sad news of the death of Madam Yvonne de Gaulle has found a response in the Soviet Union where people remember and value the contribution made by General de Gaulle to establishing friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

"On behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, I ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the relatives of the deceased."

BANI SADR ON POSSIBLE RELEASE OF TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD151726 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The acting foreign minister of Iran, Mr Bani Sadr, has said that nearly one half of the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran (?held) by students will be released in the near future. A report to this effect was broadcast by the American TV network CBS. Nearly 100 of the embassy staff were seized at the beginning of the month by students demanding that the United States should hand over the ousted shah. Washington's refusal to extradite the shah brought about a sharp deterioration of relations between the two countries. President Carter ordered that all the Iranian assets in American banks should be frozen. The move caused concern in the Arab countries. Foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Persian Gulf countries have qualified the American move as a mistake, at their meeting in Tunisia.

REPORTS ON ECONOMIC, DIPLOMATIC PRESSURES ON IRAN

LD151714 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 15, TASS--Large-scale anti-American demonstrations are held in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran where students, supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, continue holding hostages.

Speaking at a press conference in Tehran, acting Foreign Minister of Iran Bani Sadr said that the Iranian authorities urged the students to release non-American citizens they hold. As to citizens of the USA, he said, they can be released only on condition that the United States extradites the overthrown shah.

In an interview with the newspaper BAMDAD, Iran's Petroleum Minister Mo'infar said that the United States' decision to stop purchases of Iranian oil can lead to price increases in the world oil market. The volume of exports of Iranian oil will not drop, Mo'infar stressed.

New York, November 15, TASS--The New York TIMES writes that the long-term plan of the Washington administration, as it was explained by the White House officials, is to do everything possible to isolate Iran from the international community. The newspaper points out that the administration continues keeping from the use of force, yet it allowed ships of the U.S. Navy to take part jointly with Britain in naval exercises in the Arabian Sea south of Iran.

The Washington POST assesses the decision to block all official Iranian assets in American banks and their branches abroad as the stepping up of the United States' economic and diplomatic pressure on Iran which means pouring oil into the flames of the continued "war of nerves".

Paris, November 15, TASS--The newspaper LE MATIN expresses concern that the decision to block official Iranian assets can cause unfavourable consequences at the currency markets of the West.

"USA-Iran: Escalation", such is the heading of one of the materials in LE PARISIEN LIBERE which points out that diplomatic relations have actually been severed between the United States and Iran and that a possibility of the United States' armed interference should not be precluded. LE PARISIEN LIBERE expresses the opinion that the military exercises in the Arabian Sea are nothing accidental.

Quoting French governmental sources, the U.S. agency UPI reports from Paris that France has no intention of following the United States' decision to boycott Iranian oil and using economic sanctions against Iran out of solidarity with Washington.

Kuwait, November 15, TASS--Commenting on the decision of the U.S. administration to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. banks, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM points out that Washington thus intends to make it plain to Arab petroleum producing countries that their assets in U.S. banks will be blocked, too, if they try to use oil as a lever.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD151317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS reports under general headline: "On Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 13 November--The deterioration in American-Iranian relations remains at the center of the White House's attention. According to a high-ranking spokesman for the administration, "The government is working on this problem 24 hours a day."

At a specially convened press conference U.S. President J. Carter announced the ending of purchases of Iranian oil. He disclosed that the U.S. Department of Energy, along with Congress and other representatives of the federal and local authorities and state authorities, and also industrial leaders, has instructed that additional measures be elaborated with a view to reducing oil consumption and solving problems arising as a result of the new situation.

According to administration spokesmen, the curtailment of oil imports from Iran could lead to a further rise in prices for gasoline and other petroleum products in the United States.

In this connection the U.S. press is publishing inflammatory calls for the "toughening" of relations with Iran and for an economic boycott to be imposed. The Washington POST writes that "in the present crisis the United States can exert pressure on Iran in many directions." In particular, the newspaper points out, the United States might resort to an embargo on deliveries to Iran of foodstuffs and spare parts for American equipment, to freezing Iranian assets in American banks, to toughening trade and financial relations and to ending deliveries of industrial output and technology.

Official White House spokesmen continue to deny the possibility of U.S. use of military force to free the hostages. Nonetheless the American press reports the stepping up of military preparations in the United States.

Thus military exercises "to check the quick mobilization readiness" of American troops have begun at the Fort Hood military base (Texas). According to the program for these maneuvers under the code name "Dragon Team IX," several thousand servicemen from various U.S. Army bases are being mobilized and are then massing at the Fort Hood base and preparing for a transfer by transport aircraft to a "crisis area." Troop subunits of the so-called "quick-reaction crops" are taking part in the maneuvers.

Tehran, 13 November--Local television has announced the Islamic Revolutionary Council's decision to stop exports of Iranian oil to the United States. [paragraph continues]

According to S. Qotbzadeh, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and executive director of the national radio and television, this decision was taken a few days ago.

Touching on threats being made in the United States to impose an economic boycott on Iran, he recalled that Washington subjected Cuba to a similar blockade--which, however, did not yield the expected results.

Iran's Acting Foreign Minister Bani Sadr stated at a meeting with heads of foreign diplomatic missions that in order to settle the Iranian-American crisis the United States must extradite the former shah, return to the Iranian people the tremendous financial and material resources that he exported to the United States and renounce interference in the country's internal affairs. This, he stressed, is a legitimate and fair demand by our people.

Before the revolution, Bani Sadr continued, Iran's true government was the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In order to establish their dominance in our country the Americans created the SAVAK police apparatus and took control of the Iranian Armed Forces. Even since the revolution they have not abandoned interference in our affairs.

BREZHNEV OFFERS CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI ON EARTHQUAKE

LD151844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ayatollah Khomeyni a telegram which reads as follows:

I express sincere condolences in connection with the earthquake in the northeastern part of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has claimed human lives and caused damage. Please convey deep condolences to the families of the dead and injured.

IRANIAN COUNCIL OF EXPERTS ENDORSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD152128 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 15, TASS--The Council of Experts on the final consideration of the draft constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran ended its work today. After three months of work the 73-man Council of Experts, mainly representatives of the clergy, endorsed the draft constitution which consists of 12 sections and 175 articles.

The new constitution of Iran is to be endorsed by the Islamic Revolutionary Council, and then on December 3 it will be submitted for a national referendum.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD161117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of "joint communique on the visit to the USSR by a PLO delegation headed by Y. 'Arafat"]

[Text] A Palestine Liberation Organization delegation headed by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid a friendly visit to Moscow 12-14 November 1979.

The delegation had a meeting with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talks, which were held in the Kremlin in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, an exchange of opinions on issues interesting the sides took place.

Attention mainly centered on the situation in the Near East and the tasks of the struggle for a just solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of an all-embracing Near East settlement.

The sides resolutely condemned as anti-Arab collusion the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with active U.S. participation. They stressed that under cover of these agreements and the treaty Israel is continuing to pursue a policy of expansion and aggression against the Palestinian people and neighboring Arab countries, while the imperialist circles that back it are trying to expand their military-political presence in the Near East.

The sides regard the talks being held by Israel, Egypt and the United States on so-called "administrative autonomy for the Palestinians" as an overt attempt to prevent implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights and to consolidate Israel's occupation of the seized Arab--including Palestinian--lands and annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem. They resolutely condemn the repressions, racial discrimination, profanation of Arab historical and cultural values, oppression and deportation of the Arab population on those territories, the creation of Israeli settlements there and other illegal actions.

It was unanimously noted that the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist course and the separate treaty is has concluded with Israel create serious obstacles in the way of achieving lasting peace in the Near East and damage the cause of the national independence of the Arab and African peoples, and primarily the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle for their freedom and the restoration of their inalienable national rights. The sides categorically reject the path of separate deals and oppose any attempts to involve the United Nations in any way in the implementation of these deals.

It is the sides' firm conviction that in the prevailing situation particularly great importance is assumed by the rallying of all patriotic froces in the Arab world and the strengthening of their unity in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and for the achievement of just and lasting peace in the Near East. They noted the importance of implementing the decisions of the pan-Arab conference in Baghdad, which are the basis for coordinated action by Arabs to defend their legitimate national rights and interests against the capitulationist policy of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor. The hope was expressed that the upcoming conference of Arab states' leaders in Tunis will contribute to this pan-Arab struggle.

On the Soviet side a high assessment was made of the PLO's principled stance on the issue of a Near East settlement and its contribution to strengthening Arab states' unity of action in the struggle against capitulationism and separate deals.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO Executive Committee Y. 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people and the other socialist community states for their selfless aid and support for the Palestinians' just cause.

He gave an assurance that the PLO will strengthen friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in every possible way, regarding this as a crucial factor in solving the Palestinian problem and achieving an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

Both sides expressed their determination to step up efforts in the struggle to achieve just and lasting peace in the region on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab--including Palestinian--territories that they occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, and also the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with the existing UN decisions. They are convinced that only a renunciation of the policy of separate deals can clear the way for such an all-embracing settlement on the basis of collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

After considering the situation in and around Lebanon, the sides condemned the unceasing aggression by Israel, which enjoys the support of imperialist forces, in south Lebanon--aggression whose victims are the peaceful Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees. They advocate an immediate end to Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon and condemn its interference in that country's internal affairs and attempts to provoke a split in the Lebanese state. Reaffirming their desire to promote normalization of the situation in Lebanon by safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the sides advocated the strengthening of the Lebanese Government's legitimate authority throughout the country's territory and observance of the Palestinian resistance movement's legitimate interests in Lebanon.

The sides highly evaluated the decisions and positive results of the sixth conference of nonalined states in Havana, particularly regarding the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement. They also noted the positive results of the World Congress of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples held at the beginning of November. The sides expressed satisfaction at the growth of international recognition of the PLO and of the need to implement the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

The agreement was reaffirmed to continue regular contacts, the exchange of opinions and coordination of actions at various levels on issues of mutual interest, primarily in connection with the Near East situation.

The following participated in the talks: on the Soviet side: A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; on the Palestinian side; 'A.al-m'. Abu Mayzar, Y.'Abd Rabbuh 'I. al-Qadi, T. Naji, 'A ar-R. Ahmad and, H. Qahwaji, members of the PLO Executive Committee; T. Qub'ah, member of the PLO Central Council; and M. ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission to the USSR.

SAUDI LEADER: GULF STATES MUST ENSURE AREA'S SECURITY

LD142032 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 14, TASS--Saudi Arabia believes that the security of the Persian Gulf area and the Strait of Hormuz must be ensured by the states of the area themselves. This was stated by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister, commander of the national guard of Saudi Arabia, in a statement for the press.

The Saudi representative pointed out that his country's policy is aimed at preventing an outbreak of international conflicts in this part of the globe.

The USA is known to have recently come forward with an "initiative" to set up so-called "security system" of the Persian Gulf area in the form of a military bloc between reactionary Arab regimes and Western countries.

ISRAELI CABINET APPROVES MORE PARAMILITARY SETTLEMENTS

ID152143 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 15, TASS--The Israeli cabinet today has decided to build more new paramilitary settlements in the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan, reports the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Jerusalem. Thus, the decision taken in principle by the Israeli administration last Sunday to continue the construction of new and strengthen the existing settlements is being materialised. Cabinet secretary Arieh Naor told correspondents that in the current year of the Jewish calender, which began in October, 19 new paramilitary settlements will be built in the area.

Thus, once again Tel Aviv demonstrated that the talks on Palestinian "autonomy", held at the moment under the Camp David separate deal, are a mere trick. Tel Aviv continues its aggressive and expansionist policy.

NABULUS MAYOR'S HUNGER STRIKE, PROTESTS MARK ARREST

ID151620 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 15, TASS--Mayor of Nabulus Bassam Shakah, who is kept for the fifth day in a maximum security prison, not far from Tel Aviv, this morning went on a hunger strike in protest against the arbitrary rule of the Israeli occupation authorities.

The criminal Israeli action has given rise to a stormy wave of protest on the occupied Arab lands on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and also in other countries. When 25 mayors resigned in sympathy with Bassam Shakah their step was followed by many other officials on the occupied territories. A strike of residents of Nabulus, supported by the population of Ramallah and other settlements, is in its fifth day.

In a statement of the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, which has been published here, it is said that the Israeli authorities' decision is a forcible measure, undertaken against municipal councils on the occupied Arab lands as yet another attempt to prepare ground for putting into life the Camp David separate collusion. Resorting to this unlawful measure, the statement stresses, the occupationists reaffirm their inability to attract new parties to the separate negotiations with Egypt.

In order to somewhat relax the crisis situation on the occupied Arab lands, the Israeli authorities resort to manoeuvres. Thus, they are hurriedly going two months ahead by the scheduled time to carry out within the framework of the Camp David collusion a demonstrative hand-over to Egypt of an insignificant part of the Sinai Peninsula that they do not need. It has been announced that General Dani Matt, who issued the order on the arrest of Bassam Shakah, will be debarred from affairs. "Help" its Tel Aviv "friends", As-Sadat has [as received] announced that the construction of a church, a sinagogue and a mosque will start atop of the Sinai Mount on November 19, the day of the second anniversary of his first visit to Jerusalem.

But the course of events on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip patently testifies to the crisis of the separatist plans of Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington as regards the so-called "administrative autonomy" on the occupied Arab lands.

USSR, PDRY SIGN AGREEMENT ON FISHING COOPERATION

LD120140 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 0030 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

["For Those at Sea" Program]

[Text] Cooperation between PDRY and Soviet fishermen: A protocol to the intergovernmental Soviet-Yemeni agreement on cooperation in sea fishing, concluded on 7 February 1969, has been signed in Moscow. It provides for the further development of cooperation between our countries. Two research vessels with the necessary fishing gear and search equipment are to be sent to the Gulf of Aden in 1980 to cooperate with the PDRY on research into fish resources in coastal waters. In 1980-81, Soviet trawlers will be admitted to the waters under the jurisdiction of the PDRY Government under the following conditions: All the fish caught and frozen by two trawlers will be sold to the Yemeni market. Three other ships will have a quota of 13,500 tons of fish. Of this, 2,000 tons will be delivered to Yemen as fishing dues.

A number of measures have been laid down for the development of the national fishing industry for the PDRY. Soviet organizations will prepare sets of equipment for the research institute of the Ministry of Fish Resources. Beginning in 1981, and for 5 years, the Soviet Union will supply trawlers with a displacement of up to 1,000 tons.

Much significance is attached to the training of national cadres of the young republic for fishing. With the USSR's assistance, a fisheries training center has been set up in Aden. Soviet teachers and translators work there. In 9 years, 265 specialists have been trained. There are currently 124 cadres studying in the Soviet Union. It is planned that in the future, too, Yemeni citizens will come to the USSR for training and experience.

For training in the mass professions, each Soviet ship operating off the republic's coast will also take on Yemeni fishermen. All these measures are to help the rapid development of Democratic Yemen's fishing industry.

The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Nikolay Pavlovich Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of fisheries of the USSR, and on the Yemeni side by Anis Hasan Yahya, minister of fish resources.

Yahya stressed that much has been done in the past 9 years. Joint fishing expeditions are operating. A fishing port is being built in Aden with Soviet participation.as are a fish cannery at Mukalla and other projects.

The new document signed in Moscow will serve to strengthen and expand the cooperation among the fishermen of the two countries.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN TUNIS

LD151058 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, November 15, TASS--A conference of the ministers of Foreign affairs of Arab states opened in Tunis, with representatives of 20 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization taking part. Representatives of Egypt were not invited to the conference.

PETROV COMMENTS ON BRITISH PLAN FOR RHODESIA

LD152020 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The House of Lords of the British Parliament approved the Tories' cabinet bill on Rhodesia. Earlier it was endorsed by the Commons. The bill repeated almost word for word the British plan to settle the Rhodesian problem. Here is a comment from our observer Vladimir Petrov:

The voting in the House of Lords is another act of crude blackmail against the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and an instrument to exert pressure on it at the London conference. As is known, the British plan aims at solving the Rhodesian problem in a new colonialist way. With this aim in view a British governor is to be sent to Rhodesia. Elections are also to be held there, and as the puppet administration and punitive police are to be retained the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will find itself in disadvantage politically. So, naturally, the Patriotic Front wants at least a minimum guarantee that these will be really free elections. But this is precisely what British politicians are afraid of, as they realize that the election campaign and elections along democratic lines will give victory to the Patriotic Front.

They also fear that the current regime of Muzorewa and Smith will fall. That explains why the British Cabinet is in such a rush to draw in its farce, the scenario of which was written a long time ago by members of Parliament in Britain. By giving the British plan the force of law the government actually threatens to recognize the Muzorewa regime and left economic sanctions against it.

Observers note that the adoption of the bill coincides with the expiration of the term of economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and as has been reported by a spokesman for the Tories' cabinet, Britain has no intention of extending this term. However, these actions may evoke a reaction that is not envisaged in the London scenario.

SWAPO'S NJOMA CONFERS WITH ILICHEV IN MOSCOW

LD141441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Discussion in the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A discussion was held in the USSR Foreign Ministry on 6 November between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev and a South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] (Namibia) delegation headed by SWAPO President S. Njoma, which is in Moscow. The discussion took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly headed by Pascual M. Mocumbi, member of the People's Assembly commission for questions of state and law, arrived in Moscow 11 November on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BOLIVIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FAILS TO FIND SUPPORT

LD151054 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--According to reports from Bolivia, the tripartite negotiations to overcome the domestic crisis in that South American country entered a blind ally. Representatives of the National Congress and the Bolivian Workers Centre do not agree to the continued stay of A. Natusch in power either as the sole head of state or member of the triumvirate, the formation of which is insisted upon by the military. The congress and the country's major trade union association are unanimous in their demand to remove Natusch from the post of president he has appointed himself to, and give an opportunity to the congress as legislative body to choose a new head of state. The military, who seized power after a coup two weeks ago, refuse to make new concessions. At present, they are seeking to enlist the support of political parties and trade unions. Opposition to the Natusch regime is unabating. Students, businessmen and church figures demand an immediate transfer of power to the constitutional government and return of the army to the barracks.

In response to the opposition's demands, the military command circulated a communique stating "monolithic unity" of the armed forces and their "unconditional support" for Natusch. At the same time, it arrested Colonels Prado, Lopez Layton and Feldman who were on the military government of General Padilla that transferred power to the civilian government last summer. Padilla, as is known, is under house arrest for condemning the coup. Foreign ministers of the four Andes countries--Venezuela, Columbia, Peru and Ecuador reiterated their concern at the meeting in Lima over the disruption of the democratic process in Bolivia following the coup, and stressed the need for restoring civil rights and freedoms in that country.

LATIN AMERICAN STATES CREATE OWN MULTINATIONAL COMPANY

LD142234 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana, November 14, TASS--A conference of delegations of Bolivia, Venezuela, Guyana, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a delegation of Nicaragua that is present as observers, opened here within the framework of the Latin American Economic System (LAES). On the agenda is the founding of Multifer--a Latin American multinational company for the production and marketing of fertilizers in LAES member-countries. The long-term goal of Multifer is to provide the LAES member-countries with fertilizers, first of all from local resources.

Marcelo Fernandez, Cuban minister of foreign trade, who spoke at the opening of the conference, emphasized the big importance of founding the Multifer, the first Latin American multinational company within the LAES framwork, emphasizing that this is a manifestion of the will of the peoples of Latin America. The Multifer's activities, he pointed out, will promote an improvement of the provision of the countries of the region with fertilizers and a rise in effectiveness of their agricultural production. The Multifer activities, Gustavo Gonzalez, Panamanian minister of planning and economic policy, said in his speech at the conference, will undoubtedly make a contribution to the development of LAES countries' cooperation aimed at creating favourable conditions for the economic development of the states and for fuller and more effective uitilization of their raw material, energy, food and other resources, and for the protection of their interests from foreign monopolies' encroachments.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS DEATH OF DISSIDENT IN SOVIET UNION

LD141351 Paris L'AURORE in French 8 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR--Death of Dissident, According to 'Amnesty'"]

[Text] The Austrian section of "Amnesty International" announced on Tuesday the death of a 56-year-old Soviet dissident, journalist Boris Yevdokimov in the USSR. Accused of anti-Soviet propaganda abroad, Yevdokimov was interned in a psychiatric hospital for 8 years. The West German and Austrian sections of "Amnesty International" tried unsuccessfully to obtain an exit visa for Boris Yevdokimov and, with this end in mind, collected money and reserved a place in hospital for him.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY, IDEOLOGY

LD141407 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on Armenian CP Central Committee plenum]

[Text] An Armenian CP Central Committee plenums was held on 23 October.

The plenum discussed the question of "the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs' and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and Work Quality.'"

Comrade G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum.

Comrades G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Yerevan Gorispolkom; Kh.L. Mandalyan, first secretary of Yerevan's Leninskiy Party Raykom; L.G. Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian Trade Unions Council; A.Kh. Badyan, second secretary of the Korovakan Party Gorkom; G.O. Bambaryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Assembly and Special Construction Work; M.K. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Razdanskiy Party Raykom; M.A. Oganesyan, worker at the Leninakan textile combine; L.E. Kazaryan, director of the Kanaker aluminum plant; and G.Ye. Khachatryan, director of the Armenian branch of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Planning and Norms, spoke in the debate on the report.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum heard an information report from the Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau on the course of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" delivered by Comrade K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on this question.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

At this point the plenum ended its work.

Comrade N.P. Gromyko, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

TURKMENISTAN CP PLENUM ON FULFILLMENT OF CPSU IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

LD141437 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 19th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Ashkhabad 31 October.

This was the plenum's agenda:

On measures to further improve party leadership of local soviets in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions;

On the results of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'"

The report on the first item was delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committtee.

Participating in the discussion of the report were P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ilyushkin, second secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; P.A. Annayev, chairman of Chardzhouskiy Oblispolkom; K. Kovusov, masons' team leader of the No 2 Construction and Installation Administration of the Tashauzstroy Trust; K. Khodzhamamedov, Turkmen SSR minister of consumer services, L.S. Vinogradov, director of the Gaurdak sulfur plant named for the Turkmen SSR's 50th anniversary; Ch. S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; S.G. Bagramov, first secretary of Nebit-Dag Gorkom; R. Annayev, chairman of Maryyskiy Oblispolkom; B. Khydyrkuliyeva, full-time [osvobozhdennyy] secretary of the party organization of the "40 Let VLKSM" Sovkhoz-Technical College in Kirovskiy Rayon; T. Durdynazarov, chairman of Krasnovodskiy Oblispolkom; N. Achilov, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Raykom; S.N. Saparov, chairman of Ashkhabad Gorispolkom; S. Orazmamedov, Turkmen SSR minister of municipal services, and Kh. Nepesova, deputy chairman of Maryyskiy Rayon's Kommunist Kolkhoz.

A report on the second item was delivered by M.M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

Organizational questions were also considered at the plenum.

In connection with his retirement Dzh. Kurbanov was relieved of his duties as chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department.

Yu. L. Kireyev was confirmed as chief of the Turkmenistan of Central Committee Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions examined.

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER IN USSR

LD151451 Madrid YA in Spanish 27 Oct 79 pp 30-31 LD

[Part 1 of Jose V. Colchero undated interview in Moscow with President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov: "Soviet Union Will Replace Oil and Gas by Nuclear Power"]

[Text] [Question] What is the importance to the Soviet Union of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes? What is the attitude here on exploiting this kind of energy for the USSR's economic development?

[Answer] We started using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes a quarter of a century ago. We took the first step in the city of Obninsk, 100 km from Moscow, with the first nuclear power station, rated at 5,000 kw, which is still working today. Since then many more power stations have been built and their power ouput has been increased. At present nuclear power stations supplying approximately five percent of the energy consumed in the USSR. In the not-too-distant future we will generate in the nuclear power stations in the European area of the Soviet Union about 20 percent of our requirements and by the year 2000 some 30 percent of energy consumption this side of the Urals will be met by nuclear power stations.

[Question] Why do you say the European part of the USSR?

Is it because Siberia, with the hydroelectric wealth produced by the dams on its great rivers, does not need nuclear power stations?

[Answer] In the European part the traditional energy sources--coal, gas and oil--are gradually being exhausted. We have to bring the oil and gas from Siberia. It is for this very reason that nuclear energy is more economic in the European part.

Nuclear Energy

[Question] Could one infer from this that the Soviet Union regards nuclear energy as an auxiliary for all the other forms of energy?

[Answer] No, not an auxiliary. The Soviet Union plans to replace the use of oil and gas with nuclear energy.

[Question] Would you kindly explain to me how this process will take place?

[Answer] You see, on the one hand we are developing nuclear energy to obtain electricity and on the other hand for heating, which as you will realize, given the coldness of our climate, will mean considerable savings in other forms of energy. Furthermore, our view of urban development is suited to these kinds of long-distance nuclear heating. In the United States, for instance, the populations of the major cities usually live scattered in detached houses on the outskirts and there they use a great deal of electrical energy on heating and other domestic uses. We are going to use nuclear energy, not just for heating homes, but also for other purposes, such as a central hot water supply. The majority of the Soviet population lives in major urban centers such as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Novosibirsk, and so forth, and heating there is very centralized. The use of nuclear energy for that purpose is three times more economic, cheaper, than electricity.

[Question] So when are you going to start using nuclear energy to heat buildings?

[Answer] We have already started although we have only taken the first step. For instance, neat Voronezh there is a very large nuclear power station, and part of the energy it produces will be used for heating the city, which has 600,000 inhabitants. Voronezh's climate is very like that of Moscow, which is 600 km away.

Economical and Necessary

[Question] If and when you discover a method for transmitting without leakage the cheap energy obtained from the great Siberian rivers, through high tension cables or otherwise, will nuclear energy still be economic and necessary or will the hydroelectric energy be more advantageous?

[Answer] Nuclear energy will not only continue to be economic but will also be necessary and, above all, will continue to be developed not only in the European part but throughout the USSR. In our energy plan we have envisaged two paths for increasing energy production, on the one hand by incresing the capacity of coal-fired power stations and on the other hand by producing nuclear energy. These plans would be mutually complementary and have the aim of replacing the use of oil. It is essential for the Soviet Union to carry out these plans, because although we have very abundant sources of oil and gas, they are finite. Therfore we must consider now what is going to happen in the 21st century. We must store oil and gas for the chemical industry and for other industries, for which they are indispensable, and not "squander" them on heating and electricity production.

Siberian Power Stations

[Question] But is the problem of transmitting Siberian hydroelctric energy to the European part of the USSR not an important one?

[Answer] Yes, of course it is important and it is at present transmitted across great distances by high tension cables although not as far as we would like and with considerable leakage. In the Soviet Union there is a unified energy plan and since the Siberian power stations are part of this sytem, in the European part we consume much of the energy produced there. Several Siberian power stations are also fired by coal extracted at ground level, so it is very cheap. Transmission leakage accounts for approximately a 15 percent loss, but nevertheless it is still economic. Siberia's hydroelectric power stations also produce cheap energy, although their output only supplies 4-5 percent of the total energy produced in the USSR. Consequently nuclear energy is much more important than hydroelectric energy--especially with a view to the future.

[Question] Professor Aleksandrov, what danger does nuclear power pose to the civilian population? Do you believe that these dangers can be faced or that it would be better to abandon the use of this kind of energy not only for bellicose purposes, but also for peaceful purposes?

[Answer] It is well known that during the process of uranium fusion certain highly radioactive elements, which remain dangerous for many years, are released. These elements are generated inside the reactor and remain in the used fuel, the waste material. World practice shows that it is very unlikely that a fracture could occur in the jacket of the reactor in which the radioactive elements are enclosed. Things are worse [es infimo] inside the power stations [sentence as published]. As the nuclear fuel is transforms several more highly radioactive elements are also released. At present the reactors use uranium 238, which decays and yields plutonium but the residue can also be treated to obtain other elements. In general terms, the fuel to be transformed contains approximately equal amounts of plutonium and uranium residue.

Nuclear Reactors

[Question] Let us specify what the risks are. Could a reactor explode and cause damage similar to that of a nuclear bomb?

[Answer] Reactors are so constructed that the risk of explosion is ruled out from the outset. Highly resistant materials, resistant even to very prolonged radiation, are employed. To prevent such results, special monitoring is used in constructing reactors in Soviet factories specifically with the aim of guaranteeing the quality of bonding materials together. Even x-rays are used. And apart from the ministries responsible for constructing reactors there are other state bodies which monitor the work. Furthermore, while the reactors are functioning, these bodies carefully monitor every part of the system. And in the event of any fault emerging the entire power station is automatically shut down. Automatic measures are also taken to cool the contaminated area of the reactor. All these safety systems have been installed in duplicate and are also served by separate electrical supply circuits so that they are not put out of action by an energy shut-off. The system is so constructed that if any one element fails it does not imply the failure of the remainder. With regard to whether a reactor could explode like a bomb, I must state that it is impossible. It is entirely out of the question. I am also completely sure that a reactor entails no particular danger for a nearby city.

[Question] But what if a radiation leak occurs, perhaps not through a technical fault, but through a human error?

[Answer] This can happen. When reactors are built one proceeds from the assumption that a fault could occur in its functioning. The scale of any breakdowns is predetermined, therefore. For instance, throughout the world an unexpected fissure in the primary coolant circuit [tubo del primer contorno] is regarded as one of the most serious accidents. Although the likelihood of such a fissure is very small, if one does occur, the first thing that must be done is to cool the active area; second, condense the power station's steam to prevent it entering the atmosphere. The entire area where the reactor is housed is equipped with this special condenser. This is done both in American and in our own power stations. Here in the Soviet Union we pass all this steam through the tube submerged in water so that it condenses.

MINISTER SUGGESTS ELECTRIC POWER SAVING MEASURES, TIME ZONE SHIFTS

LD161041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by P. Neporozhnyy, USSR minister of power and electrification and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Strict Accounting for Fuel and Energy": "Rule of the Day in the Power Grid"]

[Text] This year 1,265 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will be generated in our country. The scale and pace of development of the Soviet power industry are eloquently evidenced by the following fact: Before the Great October Socialist Revolution all the country's power stations generated 2 billion kilowatt-hours a year. Now the generation of energy in the USSR is expressed by a figure approximately 620 times greater! In 1979 our national economy will receive 96 billion kilowatt-hours more electricity than all the 9 EEC countries generated last year.

As is well known, the planning, management and supply system in our country is at the same time both centralized and regionalized. The initiative proceeding from industrial complexes, republics, and oblasts determines to a large extent the state's economic policy as a whole.

The regions' energy requirement is determined by the level of their economy. And we receive energy from the country's unified power grip. The very fact that power supplies are centralized is a great advantage of the planned economy of developed socialism.

The world's largest energy conglomeration [obedineniye] spread over a territory covering 7 time zones has been created in our country. Together, over 700 power stations with a total capacity of over 210 million kilowatts provide almost 90 percent of all the electrical energy generated and serve a population of over 200 million. The distribution and monitoring of this mighty flow of energy are managed from a single point--the Central Dispatcher Administration. The Central Dispatcher Administration's controller guides the start-up and disconnection of power stations and large-scale units and knows about every fuel transportation operation.

Mongolia and the unified power grids of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the CSSR are linked in with the USSR unified power grid for operation in parallel. This is the first stage in forming the socialist countries' giant energy association with a total capacity of about 300 million kilowatts. In addition Finland, Norway and Turkey receive electricity from the USSR unified power grid. A large and complex economic undertaking. Organizing such work is no simple matter. But the result is palpable, after all. Even now the USSR unified power grid gains up to 12 million kilowatt-hours of power capacities just from using its maneuvering potential.

For each region the power grid determines a limit for its necessary electricity capacity. It must be adhered to strictly. But within the confines of this limit, at a number of enterprises special regulating measures are needed making it possible to reduce the capacity consumed during peak hours and shifting part of the load to less busy hours, while preventing violations of production technology and the production output plan.

The equalization of the daily load schedules is also advantageous to the enterprise itself: It improves the operating regime of electricity networks and power transformers, reduces the total fees and in general encourages creative thinking to optimize technological processes according to many parameters. Experience of this sort already exists.

At the initiative of workers of the Latvian SSR Economic Council's Power System Administration (Latvenergo) the republic's enterprises have reduced their electricity requirements by an average of over 5 percent. This is helped by Latvenergo's large amount of organizational work: Along with the enterprises, it revised electricity load schedules and, within sensible limits, reduced this load. The saving sometimes reached 30 percent of the usual consumption. Enterprises were transferred to a sliding schedule of work, the time at which classes in educational establishments start has been changed, and naturally the opening hours of consumer service enterprises have been reorganized. At all industrial installations Latvenergo has introduced daily accounting of electricity consumption, assigning this task to energy sales administration [Energosby] workers and public controllers. The party and soviet organs are informed immediately of all cases of thriftlessness. Extensive explanatory work concerning the meaning of economic expenditure of energy resources has been launched in the press and on radio and television.

Our country is a large one. Its main fuel and energy resources are in the east while the main bulk of consumers are in the European part. It is necessary to go further and further for fuel and it is costing more and more. Freight cars carrying coal keep the railroads busy. The Soviet Union's fuel and energy complex is a highly progressive and, at the same time, complex system. It is constantly being improved. And this process, like any scientific quest, is giving rise to new problems.

Under present-day conditions extraordinary significance attaches to saving fuel and energy resources. This is one of the top-priority programs for the immediate future. In the USSR today the saving of just 1 percent of electricity exceeds the total quantity of electricity generated annually in the First 5-Year Plan. This quantity makes it possible to produce over 15 million tons of high-quality electric steel, to mine over 150 million tons of coal or to cover the annual production output in industries such as the light and food industries. In 1978 consumption of electricity was reduced by 39 billion kilowatt-hours and heat consumption by 77 million gigacalories in comparison with the 1975 norms. But at a number of industrial enterprises and in construction and transportation thriftlessness and extravagance have led to the overexpenditure of 4.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and over 22 million gigacalories of heat.

Every enterprise needs its own package of purposeful energy and fuel saving measures. Primarily careful daily self-monitoring ranging from enterprise up to sectorial and departmental level. It is essential to increase the exactingness of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification State Inspectorate for Power Supervision. The degree of efficiency in the utilization of electricity, for instance, depends on the condition of electrical engineering equipment and its technical sophistication, the degree to which equipment is loaded and the observance of the operating schedules for production processes. It is no secret that machinery is sometimes left idling unnecessarily, long obsolete energy-intensive installations are used and lamps "illumine" a sunny day.

Perhaps the observance of norms for proportional electricity expenditure per unit of output produced (or in ratio to the volume of work fulfilled) should be regarded as the indicator of the degree of efficiency in the utilization of electricity? But this requires further serious research. Unfortunately, not all enterprises have elaborated any norms for energy consumption for their production. Extensive explanatory work by the press and the activity of working groups at the production facility play a considerable part in observing the policy of thrift.

It would also probably be useful for the USSR Central Statistical Administration to establish monthly monitoring of the fulfillment of targets for saving fuel, electricity and heat by ministries and departments.

At the present level of the power industry's development another problem has emerged--the development for enterprises and organizations of new tariffs for electricity and heat (perhaps even taking into account the features of climatic zones, heavily industrialized or remote regions and so forth. At present only above-limit energy consumption is subjected to economic influence--as a violation of planning discipline. Yet within the framework of the power grid, tariffs are the same for all industrial projects. But the efficiency of the utilization of electricity in production output varies.

Tariffs for electricity are worked out in different ways in different countries. Also in operation is the so-called coordinated three-rate price (its magnitude depends on the time of day, being lowest at night). The following rule is also used: Pay sharply increases when the limit is exceeded. This question also requires study as applied to our conditions.

How can the management of our energy facilities be improved still further? Let us look at a few of the most important reserves.

At night little more than half as much electricity is required throughout the country as during the morning and in particular the evening peak hours. But it is disadvantageous to shut off large units at thermal and nuclear power stations: Additional fuel and time are required to heat boiler units and steam generators. The daily heat consumption schedule is also very uneven.

Here is another problem connected with the country's large dimensions. When people in Moscow are switching on their television sets, the working day has not yet begun in Vladivostok. The center's power grid is experiencing its maximum load peak while at the same time some stations are shut off in the east. In the east it is the time of nocturnal "fall-off" in load.

Given our enormous scales, even semmingly insignificant events in the power industry have a greatly enhanced effect. For instance, one interesting television broadcast requires in the European part of the country alone the almost instantaneous bringing into operation of over 1.5 million kilowatts of energy capacities. Our geographical size is a serious factor. When the polar night falls over the enormous territory of the north, a large amount of light and heat is needed there. But the majority of power stations are concentrated in the central and southern regions and transportation of energy is also quite expensive.

Before resolving these tasks let us see how energy is distributed among the consumers. Industry "eats up" as much as 60 percent of fuel and over half our electricity and heat. A great deal of energy also goes into other sectors of the economy. At the same time, thanks to the growth of prosperity and to the saturation of daily life with all sorts of equipment, the population's energy consumption in the past few years has sharply increased. By the end of the 10th 5-year plan 990 kilowatt-hours a year will be expended in daily life for each urban inhabitant. Incidentally, municipal and consumer services enterprises and apartment blocks have the most uneven electricity consumption schedule. But they have to be taken into account. The problem must be resolved in such a way that the population's interests are not affected.

For instance, let us look at the ordinary working day. For many people now it begins at 0800-1000 hours and ends at dusk. For understandable reasons energy expenditure is markedly reduced in the summer during the day: In the majority of shops electric lighting need not be switched on and domestic electric appliances are generally not in operation during this period. But the work of the second shift is performed almost totally under electrical illumination. And evening accounts for the main load on domestic appliances: Irons, vacuum cleaners, televisions and so forth are switched on. It is not surprising that the evening peak load in the energy grid is the most substantial. It is more than double the total nocturnal electricity demand.

But what if "the hands of the clock are turned round" and the working day is begun at 0600-0700 hours, for instance? For institutions and first-shift workers the working day would end at approximately 1400-1500 hours. Thanks to this, the industrial enterprises' second shift would successfully be removed from the dark period of the day and brought within daylight limits. This is the main gain. The second shift's working day would be entirely under natural light: Dusk in the summer begins at approximately 2100 hours. As a result the electricity load peak would be markedly reduced in the energy grid, which of itself would lead to the more efficient use of fixed productive capital.

The point is that when the energy grid's operation schedule is uneven, when it is overloaded as is now the case, equipment wears out more rapidly and fuel expenditure is greater. Since the switching on of domestic electrical appliances will also be spaced out in terms of time, the load on the energy grid is evened out still further. Finally, this measure will substantially improve the populations' everyday living conditions: People will be able to make freer use of their time.

In our country about 25 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity are required in a year just to light apartment blocks. The operation of several large-scale power stations is required for this. By making full use of daylight some of these stations could be earmarked for other purposes, for instance supplying energy to new enterprises, or they could be halted for maintenance inspections to forestall breakdowns or transferred to the reserve, which is in itself also economically expedient.

According to the calculations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, if during the lightest months of the year--March through October--the working day is begun 1 hour earlier than at present, this would make it possible to reduce electricity requirements for lighting by almost 3 billion kilowatt-hours in the season. And if from May through August the summer schedule is put forward by a further hour, and additional 1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity can be gained.

In many European countries--for instance, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, France, the FRG, Spain, Greece, and Portugal--summer (April through September) and winter schedules for beginning the working day with a 1-hour difference have long been in operation.

On the scale of our country this measure is most expedient for regions in the temperate zone--from 40 to 60 degrees north--virtually the entire inhabited territory. It is appropriate to recall too the procedure established back in 1930 for organizing the work of individual regions in the country in accordance with their geographical situation. But the inhabitants of Arkhangelskaya, Vologodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Gorkovskaya, and Voronezhskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Tatarskaya, Mordovskaya and Mariyskaya ASSRs consider it more convenient for themselves to structure their work in accordance with Moscow time. They thereby needlessly cause an additional load in the energy grid. Simply transferring them to their normal time zone would produce a saving of about 800 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

In the Urals the day begins 2 hours earlier than Moscow. The peak load in the energy grid consequently begins 2 hours earlier here. This effect can be amplified if the working day is begun an hour earlier in the Urals and Kazakhstan and an hour later in the country's western regions: the Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia, the Baltic Republics, and Leningradskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts. This will reduce the maximum loads in the USSR unified energy grid by 2 million kilowatts.

The problem of improving the economic mechanism opens up broad opportunities for creative thinking--bold thinking at the same time verified by precise, meticulous accounting. We think that the proposals set forth here would stand up to this comprehensive verification and could be implemented with advantage to industry, power engineering, and the population.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS EXAMINE FUEL INDUSTRY, MINING

LD151108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[From the "Time, Events and People" program]

[Summary] The standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet are meeting to discuss next year's plan and budget. This program will report on the sessions over the next few days. Today we deal with the commissions on fuel and energy, metallurgy and geology.

"Our country is rich. In extraction or production of material resources we now occupy, as a rule, first or second place in the world. In the last 15 years, by the way, oil extraction has almost trebbled; gas extraction has increased by 4.4 times and coal by almost 1.5 times. We have been operating the biggest unified energy system in the world to which over 700 power stations contribute. This year an extra 43 billion kilowatt hours of electricity will be produced compared with last year. But all this does not, however, give us the right to squander: For the increment in resources [as heard] of raw materials, fuel and electricity is becoming increasingly expensive, because what was given by nature was, so to speak, for the taking, and to a considerable extent we have already used it. And now to obtain fuel and raw materials we have to go to difficult regions--to the east and north--to obtain them often from greater depths. Minerals, for example, specialists reckon that in under two decades the cost of iron ore has risen by 36 percent. That is why the deputies in their recommendations raised in a specially principled manner the question of the need for a careful attitude to fuel and energy resources and their rational utilization, the raising of production efficiency in these industries and quality of work in every sector."

The sessions have recommended that the Oil Ministry in 1980 insure a faster increase on oil extraction, faster prospecting and exploitation of new, major oil deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast, raising the level of oil extraction from the earth and also reduction in losses of casing-head gas, raising the productive capacity of oil layers. The Coal Ministry was recommended to force the pace of work in developing Kuznetsk, Ekibastuz and South Yakut coal basins, to raise quality of coal for cooking, to improve labor organization and conditions and safety.

"The coal and oil industries attracted specially keen attention from the deputies, because in these industries, as was noted in the speeches, serious miscalculations in planning and management of production are still being permitted, and also in utilization of capital investment. Plan tasks are not being fulfilled by miners of Kuzbass and Karaganda and Tyumen oilmen. Of course, much depends not only on the fuel extraction workers themselves. This was also mentioned at the commissions. Oilfields, for example, are receiving little machinery for northern use. Well casing supplied by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has proved to be of low quality."

Kirilenko's Great October Socialist Revolution speech spoke of the need to develop the fuel industry. The Supreme Soviet deputies have an important role to play in this.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO ASBESTOS COMBINE

LD151016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the construction workers, assemblers, production workers, designers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all participants in the construction of the Kiyembay asbestos mining and concentration combine. The telegram reads:

Dear comrades! I cordially congratulate you on your great labor victory, the successful completion of the construction and bringing into operation of the first stage of the Kiyembay asbestos mining and concentration combines, capable of producing 250,000 tons of asbestos annually. This is a fine present from the construction workers for the 62d anniversary of Great October. The construction in a short period of this major up-to-date enterprise for mining and concentrating asbestos was achieved by the joint efforts of the fraternal socialist countries. This is a real emodiment of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and development of socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries, a witness to our friendship and businesslike cooperation. The successful commissioning of the first stage of the combine is the result of intense labor by the collectives of many construction and assembly organizations, production workers, engineering enterprises, design and research institutes and all participants in this all-union shock Komsomol construction project. It became possible because of the widespread practice of socialist competition, precise organization of the construction process, the concentration of material and labor resources in the decisive sectors of the construction project and the wholehearted organizational and political work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Orenburgskaya Oblast.

I wish you, dear comrades, the greetings continues, further creative success in fulfilling the socialist obligations which you have undertaken for bringing the completed capacities into full use ahead of schedule and the most rapid possible completion of the construction of the second stage of the combine. This will be a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th congress of our party.

KAZAKH SSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES APPOINTED

LD141501 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[KAZTAG "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Vasiliy Fadeyevich Zhigalov Kazakh SSR first deputy minister of consumer services.

Other Government Appointments

LD131401 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 October 1979 frontpages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 16 October appointing A.V. Lomov Kazakh SSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises. The paper also carries on page 4 a KAZTAG report on the release of Nikolay Pavlovich Olkov from that post "in connection with his transfer to other work," and on the appointment of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Ponomarev as Kazakh SSR deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the republic's science and production association for agrochemicals services to agriculture.

ALIYEV ATTENDS FUNERAL OF AZERBAIJAN GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN

LD131403 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 October 1979 carries on page 3 a 600-word AZERINFORM report on the Baku funeral of A.M. Kadyrov. The report states that "on 23 October the republic's working people saw off Abdulla Murad Ogly Kadyrov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, deputy of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, on his last journey." The report also notes that G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was present in the guard of honor.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15 NOVEMBER

LD160524 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kazakhstan rice growers have completed their harvest. This crop occupied about 124,000 hectares. Despite difficult weather conditions an average 43 quintals per hectare has been gathered in, 3 quintals more than last year. (1000 GMT)

More than 50 rayons in Uzbekistan are selling cotton to the state in excess of plan. Many farms have organized night harvesting; 600,000 tons of cotton remain to be procured to meet the harvest of 5.7 million tons. (0230 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan, about 800,000 tons of raw cotton have been harvested to date: 90 percent of the plan. (1200 GMT)

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 8,174,000 tons of cotton have been procured in the country as a whole so far. That is 93 percent of the plan. Roughly half of the crop was gathered by machines. It is noteworthy that, despite the difficult conditions and the late ripening of bolls, the level of procurements is already up nearly 250,000 tons on last year. Plowing of the land for the 1980 crop is in progress on the fields cleared of corn, vegetables and other crops. Autumn plowing is also continuing in the south of Kazakhstan, in the Caucasus, in Moldavia and in the Ukraine. In the country as a whole, this work has been fulfilled on more than 100 million hectares. Winter crop sowing has been practically completed. Almost 42 million hectares are under wheat rye and barley. The winter crop sowing plan has therefore been overfulfilled. Crops have gone in for the winter in good and satisfactory conditions. (1200 GMT)

KUNAYEV HAILS KAZAKHSTAN BUMPER GRAIN HARVEST

LD151613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Article by D. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee: "Kazakhstan's Bumper Grain Harvest"]

[Text] A new labor victory has been won in the fields of Kazakhstan on the eve of the glorious 62d anniversary of Great October--a bumper grain crop has been grown and harvested in a well-organized manner and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state have been overfulfilled. For the first time ever some 20.5 million tons, or 1.25 billion puds, of grain have been poured into the motherland's granaries. The handing over of grain continues.

The republic's lofty achievement makes the holiday runup period especially festive. The republic has been awarded the motherland's highest decoration--the Order of Lenin. It is profoundly symbolic that this has happened in the glorious year of the 25th anniversary of the heroic virgin land epic enacted on Kazakhstan's territory under the direct leadership of, and with the most active involvement of, that outstanding contemporary politician and statesman Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who led the republic's party organization at that unforgettable time.

The warm words of the CPSU Central Committee greetings are giving rise to a new upsurge of creative energy among all people of Kazakhstan. With a feeling of socialist patriotism and loyalty to Lenin's great cause communists and all the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan are expressing deep appreciation to the party and government for their constant concern for the all-round development of our republic--an equal among equals in the constellation of fraternal republics which make up the great land of the soviets.

It was the virgin lands, opened up by the party's will, which, by raising Kazakhstan to today's heights in the development of grain production, transformed it into the Soviet Union's largest grain-growing area and livestock base, into a republic with a powerful multisector industry, modern science and a rich national culture, and into the area of exploits on the ground and in space by all the Soviet people.

The glorious years of the virgin lands exploit were amply reflected in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's marvellous book "The Virgin Lands," which inspired our farmers and increased their strength and confidence in the hard struggle for grain, which has always been and will remain the state's most reliable resource and a trusty weapon in the struggle for peace on earth. It can be said with complete justification that "The Virgin Lands," that veritable textbook of life and treasurehouse of true party-minded thought merged with the concreteness of a great creative endeavor, made a substantial contribution to Kazakhstan's latest billion-pud harvest.

The record grain procurement figure achieved by Kazakhstan crowns, as it were, the efforts made since the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands and at the same time ushers in the second quarter-century in the life of the virgin lands. In 1954-1979 the republic has procured a total of 290 million tons of grain and a great deal of other agricultural produce. This year also our republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have worthily swelled the country's grain resources. The distinguishing feature of the farmers' major victory is the fact that for the first time ever they discharged into state granaries more than 1 billion puds, or more than 16 million tons, of wheat, 70 percent of which is of strong, durum and valuable varieties. The republic has already overfulfilled its 5-year plan for strong wheat pruchases. The overall volume of grain procurements fixed for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan has also been exceeded.

The "Main Directions of the Development of the USSR National Economy for 1976-1980" made provision for increasing average annual grain production in Kazakhstan to 25-27 million tons. In the event, the figure for the first 4 years is 27.2 million tons. This means that profound qualitative changes are taking place in the republic's grain production which make it possible to confidently fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress dicisions on such an important indicator as grain production and procurements.

As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev rightly points out in his greeting, this is all the result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, the selfless labor of agricultural workers and of all the working people of Kazakhstan, and of the considerable and purposeful organizational and mass political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet, agricultural and procurement organs in the republic. These achievements show once again the strength of the virgin lands.

The enormous importance of the far-sighted decisions of the March (1965) and July (1978) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which mapped out a clear program for developing agriculture and the main lines of its implementation, must be emphasized. These plenum decisions are having an extremely beneficial effect on the steady upswing in agriculture. Although it is still only just over a year since the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the reequipping of the republic's agriculture, which is actively being switched to an industrial footing, is proceeding at full swing and production is in the process of further specialization and concentration. More and more capital investment is being channeled into land reclamation--an important factor in the intensification of agriculture. One fifth of the republic's agricultural produce comes from land under irrigation. Chemicalization means are being used in the fields on an increasing scale.

Like its predecessors, Kazakhstan's latest billion puds was achieved with decisive contributions by the virgin land oblasts--Kustanayskaya (229 million puds), Tselinogradskaya (203 million), Kokchetavskaya (142 million), Turgayskaya (118 million), Severo-Kazakhstanskaya (100 million) and other oblasts. All 17 grain-producing oblasts in the republic (the republic comprises 19 oblasts) have overfulfilled the national economic grain purchase plan.

Some 48 rayons surrendered upwards of 10 million puds apiece; of those 48 the farms of Uritskiy, Atbasarskiy, Kustanayskiy, Komsomolskiy, Fedorovskiy, Kamyshninskiy, Krasnoznamenskiy, Astrakhanskiy, Tselinogradskiy, Yesilskiy, Irtyshskiy and Nurinskiy rayons poured upwards of 20 million puds apiece into state granaries.

At the difficult final stage of the harvest battle our farmers had to overcome complex weather conditions. Those dubbed by the people as the virgin lands pioneers reaffirmed their skill. The harvest also made known thousands of new names, which featured in hundreds and hundreds of "battle leaflets" and "fliers," more than 400 newspapers, dozens of magazines, on television and radio, in newsreels and in patronal speeches and articles by masters of culture. All manner of names--Kazakh, Russian, Ukrainian, Uighgur, German, Korean.... representatives of more than one hundred nations and nationalities living and working in Kazakhstan as one close-knit family. Behind every name lies that person's life story and the beauty of his labor and soul.

The efforts of all those who actively participated in the grain campaign of the 4th year of the 5-year plan were heroic. Thousands of truck drivers skillfully drove truck-trailers loaded with grain along virgin lands routes. The best of them hauled upwards of 10,000 tons of grain apiece. Buyers took delivery of the harvest day and night continuously. Hundreds of drying installation masters brought the grain up to the requisite standard.

Once again, workers seconded by labor collectives in cities and industrial centers maintained a shock vigil in the fields alongside the grain growers. Karaganda and Ekibastuz pitworkers, Sokolovsko-Sarbay and Achpolimetall miners, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Pavlodar metallurgical workers, and machine builders from Alma-Ata, Uralsk, Tselinograd, Petropavlovsk and other cities successfully worked in the harvest after familiarizing themselves with agricultural trades. This is a graphic illustration of the indestructible union of hammer and sickle.

The recent harvest campaign was a graphic embodiment of the close friendship between all the peoples of the Soviet Union. Our farms were given considerable help by machine operators from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and other fraternal republics, the men of the Soviet Army's motor transport units, and by young students and schoolchildren.

Kazakhstan's battle for a bumper harvest was headed by communists. More than 70,000 rural communists were directly involved in harvesting. Around 10,000 party members arrived in the countryside from cities and rayon centers. Without regard for time, they worked in those places where the harvest's fate was being decided, setting genuine examples of labor heroism.

More than 7,000 party groups were engaged in field work at that point. More than 10,000 people's control groups and posts were monitoring crop quality.

Obkoms and rural raykoms acted as the harvest campaign's operational headquarters. Day in and day out they directed the work of local soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations and mass political work in labor collectives. From the very first days of the harvest the local soviets organized effective socialist competition and generalized and disseminated progressive experience. Thousands of deputies' groups and posts in Kazakhstan's vast grain conveyor effectively prevented grain losses in the fields and on the threshing floor and when transporting and surrendering grain.

Komsomol members and young people set examples of creative labor. Continuing the glorious traditions of the virgin lands pioneers, around half a million youths and girls, or 14,000 Komsomol and youth collectives and 244 mechanized student detachments, mounted the Komsomol shock vigil "The Virgin Lands Have Been Upturned and the Exploit Continues". Some 7,500 "Komsomol Spotlight" posts were in operation during the recent harvest campaign.

Collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises--machine builders and workers in the chemical, power and petroleum industries and in other national economic sectors--made a worthy contribution. In the period of preparation for spring field operations tractors were supplied ahead of schedule by the Pavlodar tractor plant, and similarly ahead of schedule seed drills and cultivators were supplied by the Tselinograd anti-erosion equipment production association. The republic's chemical industry workers dispatched half a million tons of mineral fertilizers in excess of the plan. Everyone did their part.

The whole country followed closely the progress of the harvest in Kazakhstan's grain fields. The harvest "guardsmen" gratefully received warm congratulations from USSR pilot-cosmonauts and well-known figures of literature and art. It must be pointed out that creative collaboration between rural workers and cultural figures is strengthening by the year. Figures representing virgin lands pioneers feature prominently in works of various genres and on the stage and the screen, and masters of literature and art are frequent guests in the fields of the virgin lands. It has become a tradition to issue a topical book entitled "Kazakhstan's Billion" in which top grain growers, party workers, authors, poets and journalists share their thoughts, experiences and suggestions. In the virgin lands' jubilee year many regions have been visited by large groups of the country's eminent writers who held a creative conference in Alma-Ata entitled "Implementing the CPSU's Agrarian Policy and Soviet Literature's Tasks in Portraying Contemporary Rural Workers." The all-union "The Land and People" art exhibition and the "Golden Ear" arts festival, which were held to mark the 25th anniversary of the virgin lands, were memorable events in the life of the republic. Concert groups of masters of the arts and numerous amateur artistic teams visited field camps, teams, threshing floors and grain-reception centers.

The party committees' ability to work with people and to make comprehensive use of all the forms and means of exerting ideological influence on every worker was fully revealed during the harvest campaign. The press, television and radio did a great deal in this way. Their work was coordinated by press centers in party committees. Particular concern was shown for the effectiveness of speeches and articles. In the general upsurge of ideological work the enormous and definitive importance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" must be pointed out.

So, 1 billion puds of grain is establishing itself increasingly firmly as the norm for Kazakhstan. Every time it is achieved this victory arouses a feeling of special pride and optimism in the republic's grain growers and all its working people. But when celebrating the victory we view what has been achieved as a starting point, since Kazakhstan's grain fields are capable of a greater output. Along with undoubted successes the harvest revealed a number of bottlenecks, substantial shortcomings and, in some places, even breakdowns. The republic's party organization is carefully analysing the lessons of the recent harvest campaign. It must be said that the question of the need to produce more powerful and sophisticated equipment and appliances and the spare parts for them and to increase the capacity of elevators and the production of mineral fertilizers now presents itself once more as acutely as ever.

In the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan sovkhoz and kolkhoz party committees and all rural workers are focusing their efforts on unresolved questions so as to enable the sectors and sections of agricultural production which are lagging behind to catch up.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, the immediate task is to increase grain crop yield to 20 quintals per hectare. That target has already been achieved this year by dozens of rayons and hundreds of farms, and some labor collectives have considerably exceeded it.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs and sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists must show greater concern for increasing the production of hulled crops, in respect of which the republic has been in arrears to the state for the past 4 years.

There is much to be done in livestock raising, which is entering the busy wintering period. Attention is currently being focused mainly on further increasing the numbers of all types of livestock, the productiveness of that livestock and on the efficient development of the system of dairy and meat complexes and poultry farms.

The practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Develop Sheep Raising in the Kazakh SSR" is being intensified everywhere. But in this sector too our reserves are far from being exhausted. In order to increase the production of meat and livestock products such sectors as hog raising, horse breeding, industrial poultry raising and so on are being intensified in every possible way.

The well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving planning and strengthening the economic mechanism's impact on improving production efficiency and work quality are enormously important for the further expansion of Kazakhstan's multisector economy.

The conditions for consistently realizing these resolutions are abundant. Here the vital foundation above all is that our rapidly developing industrial region has the most up-to-date equipment. Added to this is the considerable positive experience, especially in industry and capital construction, which enabled the republic to attain one of the leading places in the Union. Finally, we have splendid cadres--resourceful, creative and tested in every sphere of the economy, science and culture--who can work in the spirit of the times and in the spirit of the party's demands.

All of our achievements are inseparably linked with the great name of Lenin. There is no doubt that by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birthday the people of Kazakhstan will have achieved new labor victories in every sphere of the economy, science and culture. This can be seen from the results of the Leninist vigil mounted by the collectives of many industrial enterprises and construction projects, of the transport and communications industries, and of scientific, cultural, commercial and consumer services establishments. The work of the republic's creative unions and organizations is increasing appreciably.

The Soviet people are confidently completing the 4th year of the 5-year plan. We are glad that the labor of the Kazakh people and of all the working people of multinational, four times decorated Soviet Kazakhstan is making an appreciable contribution to this.

Next year we will celebrate the glorious 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP. For us this is not only a jubilee date, but also a significant event full of lofty import, the triumph of the great ideas of the peoples' indissoluble friendship, and a Leninist nationalities policy.

Soviet Kazakhstan is indebted for all its present glory to the great Lenin, to our party and to the Soviet peoples' indissoluble friendship. We have always cherished and will continue to cherish the lofty trust of Lenin's party, striving to justify that trust honorably in word and deed.

Kazakhstan's communists and all its working people have many concrete things to do. No one can say these tasks will be easy but the people of Kazakhstan are not afraid of difficulties for they know that their inspired labor serves the great creative tasks of the party and the people and to further increase the strength and might of our beloved motherland and of the whole of the socialist community.

Like all the Soviet people, the inhabitants of Kazakhstan warmly endorse the Communist Party's and the Soviet state's profoundly realistic internal and foreign policy, the chief aim of which is to insure that all of Lenin's behests are fulfilled and to still further strengthen the prestige of real socialism, whose aim is the happiness of all working people and a just and lasting peace throughout the world.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES FERGANSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV, PRESENTS AWARD

ID130911 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "All Hands to the Cotton Harvest]

[Excerpts] Tasks for increasing the rate and improving the quality of cotton harvesting and procurement and for fulfilling the socialist pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan were discussed at a 21 October meeting of the Ferganskaya Oblast party economic aktiv. K. Umarov, first secretary of Ferganskiy Obkom, presented a report.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

In a ceremonial atmopshere Sh.R. Rashidov presented the oblast with the Challenge Red Banner of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. This honor was awarded to Ferganskaya Oblast people for successes achieved in the republic socialist competition for the procurement of livestock products during September 1979.